

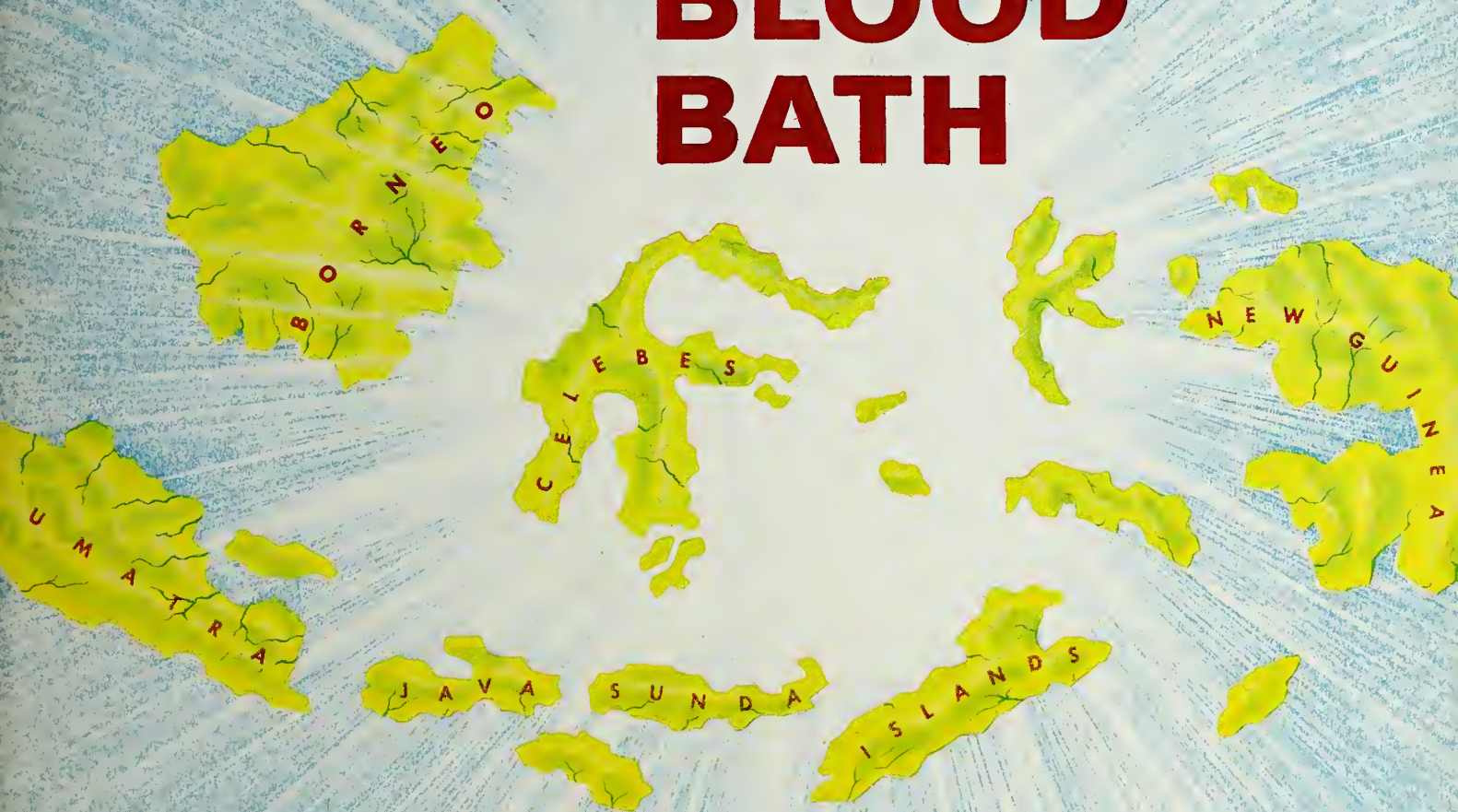
THE AMERICAN

20c • DECEMBER 1966

LEGION

MAGAZINE

THE STORY OF THE GREAT INDONESIAN BLOOD BATH



HOW CHRISTMAS AND ITS CUSTOMS BEGAN

WHAT WILL LASER BEAMS DO NEXT?

DOOLITTLE'S RAID ON TOKYO



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DECEMBER 1966

Volume 81, Number 6

LEGION

Magazine

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IS THE WORLD GONE NUTS? WHY ASK?

THERE SEEMS TO be more talent in the modern world for doing things wrong, upside down, backward or weirdo than there is just to do what naturally seems right. Example: On Election Day, New York residents were asked if they wanted a civilian police review board. The proposition was so put that if they meant NO they had to vote YES. and vice versa. It was charming to listen to the partisans on radio and TV cry "Oppose the board. Vote YES!" or "Support the board. Vote NO!"

Now look at this one.

Out on the island of Guam a proposition is moving ahead to erect a war memorial in remembrance of all the Japanese who died there fighting off American troops in WW2. The memorial has the blessing on high in our own government, which is working closely with the Japanese on it.

Meanwhile, in Washington, D.C., twenty years of effort have so far failed to erect a memorial to Gen. John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of our armies in Europe in WW1. In Pershing Square, that is.

At its National Convention in August the Legion voted NO—don't erect a war memorial to the enemy on American soil. It voted YES—get hopping and build the memorial to Pershing in Pershing Square, and give the boot to the outfit that is even trying to rename the square. In a few short months it will be a half century

EDITOR'S CORNER

since Pershing was given his WW1 command.

Please! Is it really going to happen the other way?

Will the enemy have a war memorial on Guam 30 years quicker than Pershing could get one in Washington?

Can't the Japanese put up their own memorials at home? That isn't wrong, sir. We don't object to that—Or are we doing this wrong, sir? Should we ask the Japanese to build the Pershing memorial in Tokyo? Where will we put the shrine to Hitler, sir? In Arlington? What's that, sir? When we voted NO that meant YES? —Sir! Please! Our head hurts.

AN APOLOGY TO DEAN RUSK

YEARS AGO we concluded that the State Department should have nothing further to do with Indonesia. That country, under Sukarno, seemed plainly to be nothing but an undeclared extension of Red China. The State Department, including Secretary of State Dean Rusk, believed that it should maintain all contacts possible, and did so with an unbelievable (to us) show of patience and hope. It was hard to do. If we were critical (and we were) Indonesia was harder on the State

Department than we were. Sukarno smiled while mobs attacked our libraries and consulates in his land. We finally gave up the libraries. Sukarno and his ministers assailed our country day in and day out in language no different from Red China's. But the State Department never burned all the bridges between Indonesia and the United States.

On page 8 in this issue is a narrative account of the great uprising against Communism in Indonesia that started in October a year ago—which is fittingly titled "The Story of the Great Indonesian Blood Bath." Following the slaughter of perhaps a half-million Communists, Indonesia has rejoined the family of nations and divorced itself from the Red Chinese line.

Quite frankly, Mr. Rusk, we never thought the day would come. Perhaps it would not have come if you had cut *all* ties with *all* Indonesians, for then you might have isolated them all in the Communist world.

It is hard to take the slaughter of a half million of *any* people. Perhaps that was necessary in view of the Communists' own way of doing things. Kill or be killed is their religion.

But it is easy to take a new Indonesia emerging from the darkness. Let us hope that with her still unsolved problems she continues to enter into a new day. And to you, Mr. Rusk, our apologies. A nation that seems to be lost to Communism *can* cut free from it after all—and that's worth working for. Even if it requires the patience of Job.

THE LASER AND YOU

WE AREN'T a science magazine, so when we publish a science article it's because the men in the laboratories have come up with something that may change your life as well as theirs.

Such a thing is the *laser*, a unique kind of a light beam. Brand new in 1960, the *laser* may in the long run change your own life in more ways than anyone can guess—and that's quite a trick for a beam of light. Therefore we give you Robert P. Isaacs' "What Will Laser Beams Do Next?" on page 12.

Things are moving so fast in the world of the *laser* that our desk is already covered with fresh news about it since we sent Mr. Isaacs' article to press. Mr. Isaacs suggests that at some vague time in the future the Library of Congress might be condensed to a small packet of laser film recordings, and here on our desk is a new Air Force release telling how one of its laser developments could theoretically put the movie "Gone With the Wind" on one crystal the size of a sugar cube. Another Air Force release announces a laser in its labs that can burn a hole through a five-inch firebrick in five minutes. Get the idea? This same light beam is already doing bloodless surgery, welding detached retinas, tracking satellites, cutting diamonds, carrying TV messages and doing all sorts of other things mentioned in Mr. Isaacs' article. Small wonder we think it's something of interest to you as well as the physicists.

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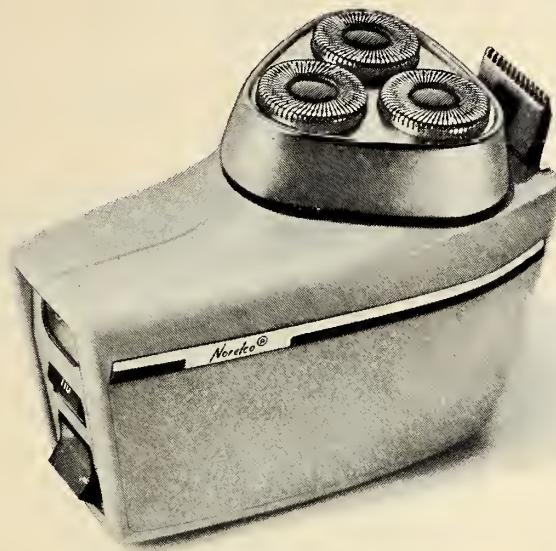
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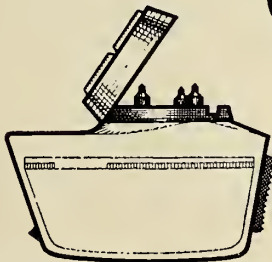


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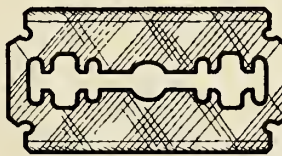


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Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

LAW-BREAKING DIPLOMATS

SIR: Since "diplomatic immunity" ("The Problem of the Law-Breaking Diplomats," October) has been so grossly abused by foreign diplomats to such an extent that it has created a justified and increasing indignation in the United States, would it not be possible for the United Nations—being an organization founded to benefit and better mankind—to remove the immunity now protecting its delegates, at least in the area of illegal parking and speeding, and subject them instead to the same rules and regulations as any ordinary individual must observe or be punished for breaking. By this gesture, I am certain the delegates would be respected for their fairness and understanding.

CHARLES C. HAIMO
New York, N.Y.

THE HELICOPTER

SIR: "The Helicopter . . . Plane of a Thousand Uses," by John L. Kent (October), was the best presentation of the helicopter story to date and long overdue. Mr. Kent left nothing unsaid.

EARL R. SOUTHEE
Athens, Pa.

SIR: John Kent's article on the modern helicopter in the October issue was fascinating. May I amplify for a moment on the use of the chopper in Vietnam? Everyone knows that it is widely used there, but I don't think they realize to what extent it is the very heart of many operations, especially for attack. The helicopter landing zone (or LZ) is the base of operations in the field in the hinterland. To invade an enemy occupied jungle area, a small clearing, maybe as big as a basketball court, may become an LZ in a twinkling. It can be in a valley or high on a mountain. One group will organize and defend the LZ itself, and set up artillery there. Others will go out on patrol. If they meet the enemy, reinforcements may land at the LZ and head out to join the first patrol, while artillery from the LZ comes in on call. With a good contact made, another LZ may be set up behind the enemy to counterattack on his rear. If the woods are full of the enemy, LZ's can be set all around them and among them, while

copters constantly bring in new troops, as well as all the food and fire power they need, and carry out the wounded and fatigued. Single companies have fought fierce battles deep in the interior, and 36 hours after they went in have been resting back at the base camp. Operations are sometimes carried out over hundreds of square miles of jungle, each LZ being one footstep of the 7-league boots that helicopters give our infantry. When there's serious trouble, the commanding general can leave Hq, drop in at the LZ where the trouble is, assess it himself, and be back at Hq for lunch.

To anyone who fought in the jungles in WW2, from the Solomons and New Guinea to Burma, the helicopter that carries an entire infantry and artillery attack into and out of battle is a modern miracle. By utilizing the smallest clearings it can fill an enemy-held area as full of holes as a piece of cheese. By the same token, the copter can, and does, set up artillery units on commanding heights in Vietnam to which no road or trail leads, in support of operations around neighboring LZ's.

H. L. JACOBS
New York, N.Y.

PRO FOOTBALL'S BERT BELL

SIR: Your article, "From Rags to Riches . . . The Story of Professional Football," by John Devaney (October), said that the late Bert Bell played professional football as a lineman with the Eagles. I say he didn't play pro ball at all and a friend says he did, but was a quarterback. Are we both wrong?

JOSEPH P. PARTRIDGE
Detroit, Mich.

According to his son, Bert Bell, Jr., an official with the Baltimore Colts, Bell, prior to the birth of the NFL in 1920, was a backfield man on pro football teams, playing in such Pennsylvania cities as Carbondale and Scranton. He did not, as stated, play for the Eagles.

CORRECTION

SIR: In your October 1966 travel article, "Plantations of the Old South," Afton Villa was mentioned as one of the Louisiana plantations which could be visited. I'm sorry to say that Afton Villa burned some time ago and has not been rebuilt. The gardens, however, were not damaged, and are open to the public for a small fee.

J. C. DELACROIX
New Orleans, La.

PROPHETS—RIGHT AND WRONG

SIR: In your article, "Prophets Can Be Right and Prophets Can Be Wrong,"

(October), the author, Ralph Woods, quotes from a speech by Abraham Lincoln to the effect that no nation or any combination of nations could by force of arms take a drink from the Ohio or make a track on the Blue Ridge in a trial of a thousand years. Further on in that 1837 speech, Lincoln said, "At what point then is the approach to danger to be expected? I answer, if it ever reach us it must spring up from amongst us; it cannot come from abroad. If destruction be our lot, we ourselves must be its author and finishers. As a nation of free-men we must live through all times or die by suicide."

DOUGLAS B. MCLEAN
Dayton, Ohio

NATO'S FUTURE

SIR: I want to express my appreciation for your publication of General Lauris Norstad's article, "Will NATO Fall Apart?" This timely comment by General Norstad is very important for veterans who want to keep informed about current defense problems.

FRANK E. SMITH
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tenn.

THE 1916 POLIO EPIDEMIC

SIR: Thank you for the very fine article, "The Scourge of 1916 . . . America's First and Worst Polio Epidemic" (September). It hit home because my son was in the hospital during the polio epidemic here in 1964 and a little girl died in the bed next to his. She had polio and my wife and I went through torture for the next month, fearful that our son had been touched by the disease.

During the Sabin campaign several years ago, the Padre Serra Post, along with many other Legion posts and auxiliaries, did a great many hours of public service by helping out in any way we could the several clinics that were put up in San Diego and throughout the nation. Those of us who were there know how much the public took advantage of it, but, like the last sentence of your article, we also know how many did not take advantage of it. We were working in an underprivileged section of town and, by census count and by counting the number of people that came through the clinic, we are certain that less than 50% were immunized.

DICK GIRD
San Diego, Calif.

OPERATION COMPASSION

SIR: May I thank you for your accurate and sympathetic report on the Vietnamese paraplegics in the August issue. Your observations were completely accurate, and, as a result of the article, quite a few veterans and other readers of the magazine have sent letters to me and to the hospital to express praise for and to encourage "Operation Compassion."

REV. JOSEPH DUC-MINH
Secretary for Vietnam Missions
Mineola, N.Y.

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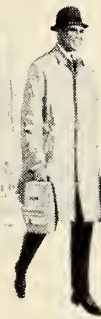
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Opposing views on the need for a federal agency to aid consumers by Representatives Benjamin S. Rosenthal of N.Y., and John N. Erlenborn of Ill.

SHOULD THERE BE A

IN THE PAST SEVERAL years, all of us have grown more aware of the problems facing American consumers. The astonishing proliferation of products, the growth of sophisticated advertising techniques, the enormous political power of most producer groups, and, of course, recurrent evidence of commercial fraud have reminded us that the consumer can very often be the victim rather than the beneficiary of modern trade practices. Sadly, the slogan, "let the buyer beware," sets the tone for most economic activity involving the American consumer.

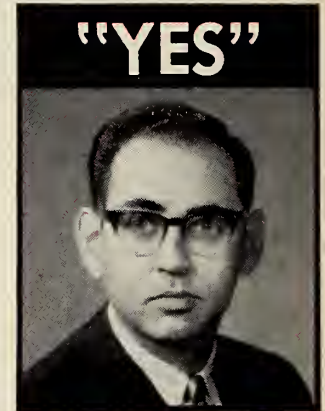
The Executive Branch, the Congress and the press have been sensitive to these issues for some time. Presidents Kennedy and Johnson directed special Consumer Messages to Congress. We now have a Special Assistant to the President on Consumer Interests, and a Consumer Advisory Council. Congress has held numerous investigative hearings, such as those of late dealing with auto and tire safety.

With all this attention to specific consumer issues, however, I think we have overlooked perhaps the most important question of all. *Who actually represents the consumer interest? Who speaks on its behalf within the federal government?* President Johnson offered a partial answer in 1964 when he said, "For far too long, the consumer has had too little voice and too little weight in government."

It has been my view that the now familiar threats to the consumer will multiply unless we establish within the federal government an agency to give the consumer what he so clearly lacks: a sophisticated and resourceful voice of his own in the highest councils of our Government. To that purpose, I have introduced legislation to establish a cabinet-level Department of Consumers.

A special Consumer Counsel, for example, would have the power to present the consumer viewpoint before regulatory agencies and the courts. The Department would receive, evaluate and act upon complaints from consumers regarding fraudulent trade practices. It would also disseminate special information to help guide the consumer through today's complex market. In short, the Department would be the consumers' special focal point for the expression of grievance and solicitation of advice. Its independent, cabinet-level status would assure its effectiveness.

All of this, of course, is based on a single proposition. Though all of us are consumers, we have not been able to secure adequate representation of our ordinary needs in the institutions of American Government. The farmer, on the other hand, has the Department of Agriculture. The businessman has the Department of Commerce. And the worker has the Department of Labor. Yet who will minister exclusively to the needs of the consumer? I believe this job requires a coordinated and prestigious Department of Consumers. Only in that way can we assure that the consumer, in the words of our President, "... is in the front row, not displacing the interest of the producer, yet gaining equal rank and representation with that interest."



Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal
(D-L, N. Y.)
8th District

Benjamin S. Rosenthal

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this

DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMERS?



Rep. John N. Erlenborn (R-Ill.)
14th District

THE PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH a Department of Consumers is not new. It has been introduced in almost every session of Congress for the past 20 years.

The basic question is one not of the importance of the consumer interest, as proponents would like us to believe, but of the proper structure of the executive branch of our federal government. Agencies,

bureaus and departments are created to assist in the primary function of the executive branch, that is, to implement the legislative enactments of Congress.

The creation of a department should come as recognition that the activities of various agencies with a common area of interest have become so numerous that good administration requires their regrouping.

The proposed Department of Consumers does not meet this test. We do not have a large body of consumer-oriented laws. On the other hand, most existing agencies and departments have as their function the control of segments of industry and our economy for the common good. Included, as an important element, is the protection of the public as consumers.

Federal government activity abounds in consumer protection functions. The House Government Operations Committee in 1961 published a report on this subject. It was disclosed that 37 Government departments and agencies operate such activities. Within these departments and agencies, 103 different activities were being carried on which *directly protected* consumer interests, 15 activities which *directly advanced* consumer interests, and another 135 activities which *indirectly protected or advanced* such interests

—a total of 253 activities in these three categories.

The only major transfer of these functions contained in the present proposal is the Food and Drug Administration. This would more likely hamper the administration of Food and Drug Laws, as the F.D.A. would then be divorced from the supporting and related work of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and of the National Institutes of Health.

In all, the bill would transfer only three agencies and a handful of functions. It, therefore, clearly fails to exhibit a regrouping of agencies and functions to justify the need for the bill.

In the proposal and the testimony of those who support it, an unusual emphasis is put upon the function of the proposed Department to "present the viewpoint and represent the interests of consumers." The proposal might be more aptly described as a "Consumers' Lobby," than as a "Department of Consumers."

In summation, this proposal falls far short of an attempt to reorganize the executive branch of Government.

Two alternatives have been advanced which promise more real advantage to the consumer. These are an office in the Executive Office of the President to present the consumer viewpoint in the highest councils of Government and a "Consumer Fraud Bureau" in the Department of Justice to receive and act upon complaints of fraud practiced upon the consumer.

John N. Erlenborn



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for December the arguments in PRO & CON: Should There Be A Department of Consumers?

IN MY OPINION THERE ☐ SHOULD

☐ SHOULD NOT BE A DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMERS.

SIGNED _____

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big issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. →

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The Story of the GREAT INDONESIAN

Starting in October 1965, nearly a half million Communists were slain in Indonesia and Sukarno was shorn of his power. Here's the story.

By **THOMAS A. HOGE**

ONE OF THE WORLD-SHAKING events of history happened during the past year in Indonesia, the great island empire that stretches from under the belly of Asia almost to Australia. It began with a bloody Communist uprising on Sept. 30, 1965—some 15 months ago. It ended with a bloodier eight-month slaughter of perhaps as many as a half-million of Indonesia's Communists. It was the first time in history that Communism found itself on the receiving end of what started to be one of its own wholesale terror purges.

The aftermath has seen Indonesia's dictator, Sukarno, reduced to a figure-head status while anti-Communist student mobs call for his complete removal. It has seen a friendly agreement bring an end to Sukarno's war with Malaysia, Indonesia's neighbor to the north. It has seen the new Indonesian Government rejoin the United Nations, from which Sukarno had withdrawn his country.

Indonesia's Communists met with early success in their blow to take over the island nation as September drew to a close in 1965. Six unsuspecting anti-Communist army generals were quickly taken, murdered and mutilated. Communists took control of the center of the Indonesian capital city of Jakarta on Java. The Government radio, the telephone office and other installations were seized. With the cooperation of Air Vice Marshal Omar Dhani, the nearby Halim air force field was made the base of the Communist coup in Jakarta.

When the people of the city awoke on October 1, the radio told them that the Communist power seizure was complete.

At 1 p.m., it told them that Indonesia would now be run by a 45-man revolutionary council.

But there was no 7 p.m. newscast.

At 9 p.m., one of the two top surviv-

ing anti-Communist army leaders—Gen. Suharto—came on the air to tell Indonesia that the Reds had been crushed.

Soon, word arrived of a more successful Red uprising in Central Java, with the killing of the military chief and his deputy in the city of Jogjakarta. Gen. Suharto, who actually *had* wiped out the Red uprising in Jakarta and had taken control there, sent loyal troops to Central Java on October 2. By October 4, the whole Communist uprising collapsed with its defeat in Jogjakarta.

Then the roof fell in on the Communist Party of Indonesia (whose name is Parti Kominis Indonesia—and which is known by its initials—PKI). As stark pictures began to appear showing the mutilated remains of the six murdered generals, and as tales spread of the medieval torture instruments the PKI

had planned to use on those who opposed the Red takeover, pent-up hatred for Indonesia's huge Communist party exploded in a crescendo that rocked its 3,000 islands.

A wholesale hunting down and killing of Communists started on October 15. The hunt was on early in Sukarno's own home town of Blitar. It ended eight months later in the rain forests of Sumatra. In Central Java, the death estimates range from 50,000 to 300,000; in East Java from 100,000 to 300,000. On Bali, reprisals have been placed as high as 100,000. The maximum estimates throughout the islands would bring the total slaughter of Communists close to a million—but more conservative figures place it at between 300,000 and 500,000.

The army led in the hunt, but students—who in other lands are sometimes given to agitate for Communism—turned out to identify Reds for the soldiers and on occasion joined in the slaughter. Moslem leaders declared it a holy war and urged their followers to enlist in it.

When it was all over, a schoolteacher in Jogjakarta told N.Y. Times correspondent Seth King: "My students went right out with the army. They pointed out PKI members. The army shot them on



Youth group in Jakarta attacks a Communist headquarters. Reds were dragged out one

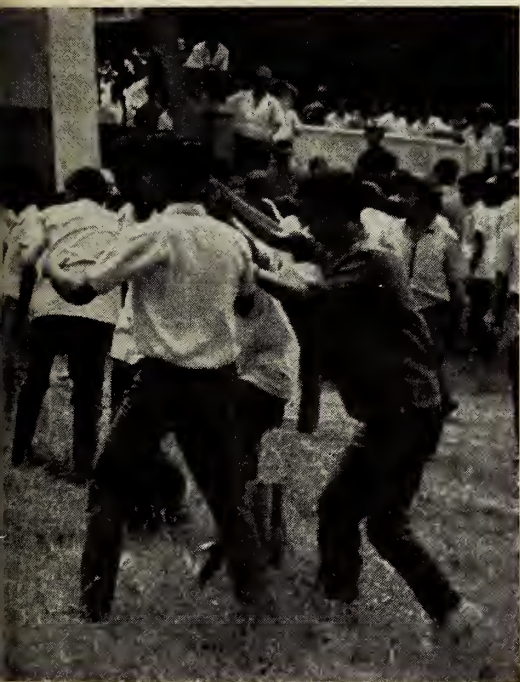
BLOOD BATH



The island empire of Indonesia. A Communist assassination plot to take over control in Java reaped the whirlwind as the army and the people hunted Reds down throughout the islands.

the spot. It was horrible. But if the Communists had won they would have done the same to us."

The Indonesians had before them the historical examples of Stalin's great purges of millions, of the Communist killings in Red China (sometimes placed as high as 20 million or more people), of



one, interrogated, handed over to the army.

Castro's execution squads in Cuba, and of the bloody butchery of civilians by the Viet Cong in nearby Vietnam. "They would have done the same to us," was no idle excuse. In Indonesia, Communism reaped the whirlwind.

The great blood purge came as an enormous surprise, and in a way a delayed surprise, to the Western world, while it evoked strenuous protest from Red China. Yet the event itself did not have the impact on world news that one might suppose it should. A tight blackout on news outlets kept the whole picture from being seen clearly from the outside until it had run the most violent part of its course. Even then, the upheaval seemed at odds with the general understanding of Indonesia in the modern world.

In fact, the internal condition of Indonesia before the purge is seen more clearly now than it was then. To the average American, Indonesia was something of a one-headed monster under Sukarno. He, like Gen. Suharto and many other Indonesians, has only one name. As the only leader Indonesia had known since it won independence from the Dutch at the end of the Japanese occupation of WW2, Sukarno was affectionately called Bung Karno (Brother Sukarno)—a reflection of the hold he appeared to have over all of the Indonesians. Sukarno still refers to himself as

"The Great Leader of the Revolution."

Virtually from the day he took over two decades ago, Sukarno talked and acted like a Communist and said he was a Marxist. He railed against American "imperialism," and established a close bond with Red China. While he smiled benignly, student mobs crying Communist slogans burned libraries run by the U.S. Information Agency and stoned U.S. consulate buildings. Finally the U.S. pulled its Peace Corps contingent out of Indonesia and closed the USIA libraries there. Meanwhile, Sukarno's diatribes against the West were as bitter as anything coming from Moscow or Peking.

D.N. Aidit, head of the 3 million member Indonesian Communist Party, had Sukarno's ear, and the Great Leader granted him many Red demands. Communist-led workers moved into the offices and plants of Western-owned oil companies, rubber plantations and other enterprises as Aidit trumpeted calls for their seizure. To the tune of Communist slogans, Sukarno waged "liberation" war on the island republic of Malaysia, to the north. With cries of "Western imperialism," he pulled Indonesia out of the UN, at Aidit's request, and declared that he would form his own world peace organ-

HARRY REDL



Two civilians point out names of likely Reds to soldier searching for Communists in Jakarta, Indonesia's capital.

ization. Inside Indonesia, money from Red China flowed freely into the coffers of the PKI and advice from Red China flowed freely to Sukarno.

Western newspaper readers could only wonder why Sukarno had not gone the last step of the way, to openly declare Indonesia an avowed Communist nation like the Soviet Union and Red China—or why the Indonesian Communists should attempt a takeover in a land where the Great Leader seemed to be giving them everything they asked.

Sukarno, it turns out, didn't give Aidit *everything* he wanted. Especially not the final two things—Sukarno's own power

CONTINUED The Story of the Great Indonesian Blood Bath

and a Communist armed force, both of which the Reds desperately desired. And as events proved, the seemingly docile masses of Indonesia's 107 million people harbored a vast anti-Communist sentiment at the same time that they embraced the world's biggest Communist party outside of Russia and China. It would have been (indeed it proved to be) dangerous to declare Indonesia an outright Communist land. In the military there were Communists and anti-Communists. Most of the top of the army was anti-Communist and the bulk of the troops were with them. The youth of the land was as two-headed. There were militant Communist youths. And there were militant anti-Communist youths. Yet only occasionally did the rumblings

of the anti-Communists break into our news. In 1948, a coup nearly wiped out the PKI. But that was long ago. In recent years there were some reports of pro-American youth demonstrations in Indonesia which—to far-away Americans—probably looked like typographical errors in the press. Yet they were real. Powerful Moslem leaders in Indonesia flatly rejected the atheism of the Communists and had voiced warnings against a PKI takeover.

Sukarno all along had been sitting on a powder keg, playing one side against the other, though pro-Communist himself. Like Tito, in Yugoslavia, he wanted his own brand of Communism. To put himself completely in the hands of the PKI could result in subordinating him-

self to Red China. He preferred to be the sole ruler of Indonesia, and he played that role to the hilt.

The Red leader, Aidit, had put Sukarno to the test on the matter of arms for Indonesia's Communists. Aidit wanted to form a "Police Militia" or "Fifth Force," independent of the army. But in the face of fierce army opposition, he did not get it—a key factor in what followed.

Even so, Sukarno was leaning more and more toward the Communists. C. L. Sulzberger has reported from Jakarta that Sukarno, right up to the time of the fireworks, was involved in a fantastic bit of world flimflamery with Red China. Red China would lend Sukarno a nuclear device to explode as his own. This would let Sukarno pretend he had joined the nuclear powers and it should persuade South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Malaysia that they were caught in a nuclear "nutcracker" between China and Indonesia. Sukarno would pay for the nuclear device by adhering even closer to Red China's policies.

Why, then, did the PKI risk everything in Sept. 1965, to seize the Government of such a friend?

One credible report is that three Chinese physicians examined the 64-year-old Sukarno a month before the lid blew off and doubted that he had long to live. The possible early death of Sukarno struck alarm in Aidit's heart. Choice of a new leader would clearly be in the hands of the anti-Communist generals who would wield the balance of power in a showdown. It became urgent to the Communists for the PKI to take over the Government with Sukarno's consent while he still lived and held sway over the hearts of the people.

It is also reported that Aidit was under pressure from Red China to have Sukarno give the PKI full power "before Indonesia could be trusted with a nuclear device." It appears that Air Vice Marshal Dhani had been giving secret military training to Communist youth, some of them with Chinese arms, at the Halim base several months before the September coup. There were also at least two battalions of pro-Communist regular troops at Halim ready to strike a surprise blow.

What Aidit now needed was a way to get Sukarno's consent to a purge of the top army generals. For this mission the Communist chief laid a plot and chose as its agent a left-wing officer in Sukarno's palace guard named Col. Untung.

Sukarno was already uneasy about his generals. They had become increasingly

HARRY REDL—TIME MAGAZINE © TIME, INC.



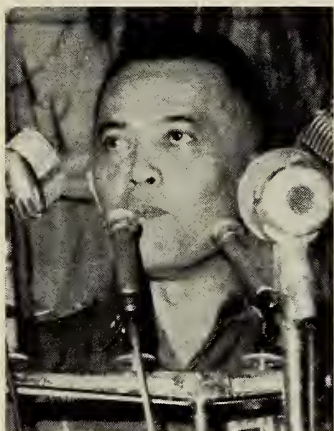
The crack Siliwangi Division of the Indonesian Army led the counterblow that halted the Red uprising in September-October 1965. Here it is seen on parade in Bandung.



In the presence of two Soviet diplomats, Sukarno blushed with downcast eyes as D. N. Aidit, Indonesian Red leader since executed, praised him at microphone at a 1964 ceremony.

UPI

UPI



Gen. Nasution



Gen. Suharto

Two top generals escaped Communist assassination in 1965 Red plot, then led overthrow of Reds. Suharto now rules with emergency powers.

UPI



Destroying Sukarno's image. Anti-communist university students of Kami parade anti-Sukarno banners as 20,000 demonstrated in Jakarta against the president last June 15.

critical of his ruination of Indonesia's economy and a looming runaway inflation. Some of the generals supported new approaches to the United States for economic aid, on which Sukarno slammed the door with his rabid anti-American-

BLACK STAR



Sukarno's Red China-loving foreign minister, Subandrio . . . sentenced to death.

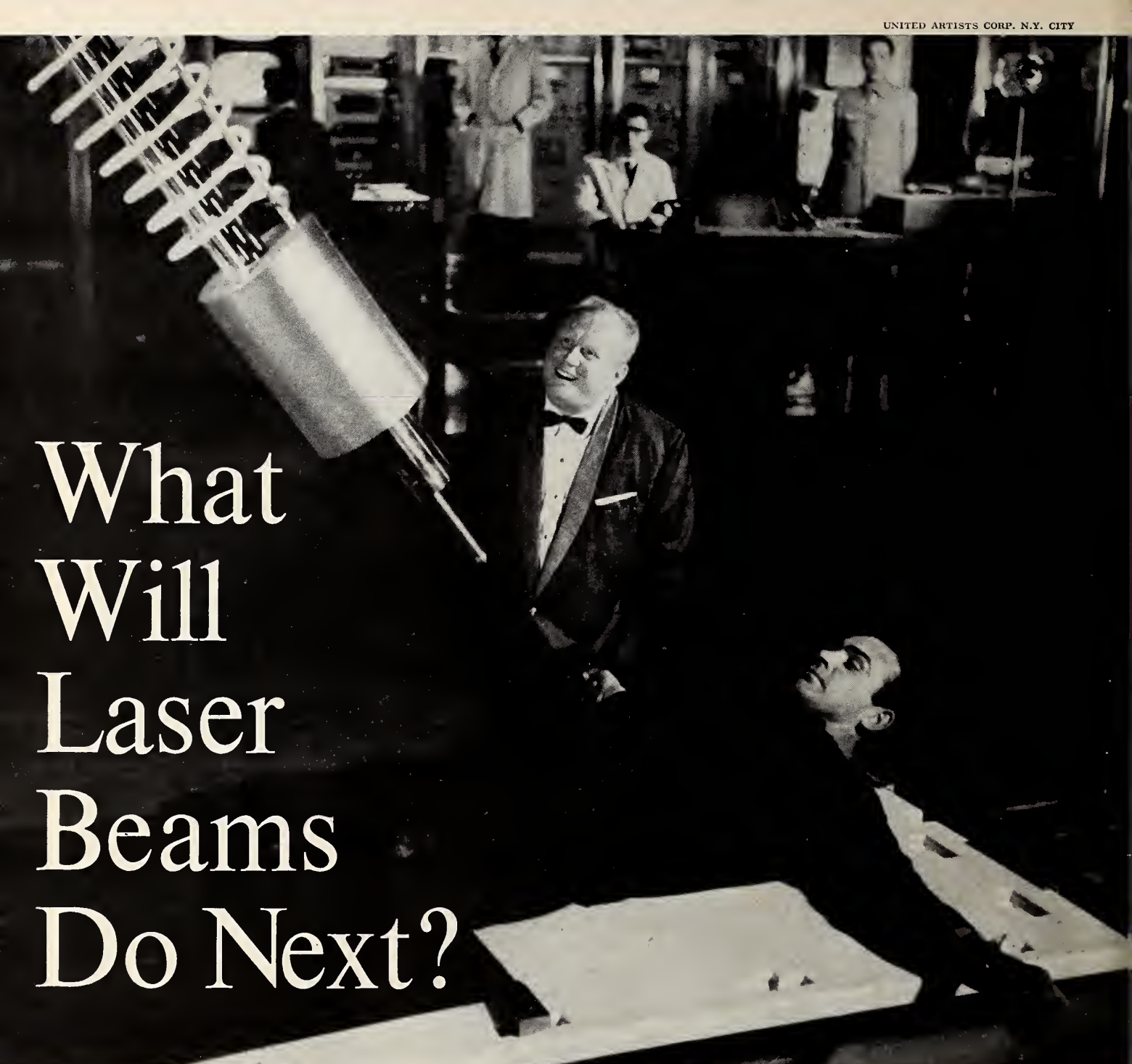
ism. Earlier trade deals with the Soviet Union had put Indonesia in deep debt to Russia without benefit to herself. The generals were showing more hostility to Sukarno's playing with Red China.

About midnight of Sept. 29, Col. Untung visited Sukarno in his palace chambers. In hushed tones he told the Leader that anti-Communist generals were about to unseat him. Noting the old man's look of alarm Untung pointed out that troops had been massing in Jakarta. When Sukarno uneasily suggested that they were arriving for the observance of Armed Forces Day, Untung warned him that that was a blind for their mobilizing against Sukarno. The frightened Leader agreed to Aidit's plan to overthrow the army. It appears that Sukarno went to the Halim base himself to confer on the assassination of the top generals. A Major Sujono, garrison commander at Halim who was later sentenced to death by a military tribunal, testified that the president had told him that the coup had his blessings.

Sukarno's part in the events that followed is unclear. One report says that he left Jakarta for Jogjakarta on October 1, but turned back when word arrived that the Communist plot had collapsed. Washington diplomats believe that he planned to be "en route" when the coup took place, so that he could support it if it succeeded or disclaim it if it failed. Sukarno's leftist foreign minister, Subandrio, and other left-wing ministers, conveniently had business on the island of Sumatra at the time.

Aidit went to Jogjakarta, and in the brief period when the Reds held power there he assumed temporary leadership. He told the people that the Red revolt against the army leadership had Sukarno's blessing and that Sukarno was on his way there in person.

(Continued on page 42)



What Will Laser Beams Do Next?

The wicked Mr. Goldfinger in the United Artists film "Goldfinger" offers to cut James Bond in two with a movieland laser beam.

How a new kind of light, first made in 1960, is starting to change man's world with a whole bag of unheard-of tricks.

By ROBERT P. ISAACS

IN 1960, AN AMERICAN physicist named Theodore Harold Maiman exposed a bar of synthetic ruby to a strong light. Soon, the light that was absorbed by the bar was emitted again. Well, not the same light. Inside the ruby bar the energy from the original light

acted on the molecules of the bar to emit a new kind of light never before seen by man. As far as we know it was a kind of light that had never existed in any part of the universe and it was something with far-reaching potentialities for human use in the future.

The light that came out of Maiman's ruby was the world's first laser. You've

heard of the laser before and you'll hear more of it as time goes by. It has amazing properties that no light ever had before. You may recall that the movie villain Goldfinger almost cut James Bond in two with a laser beam. That's quite a trick to do with a ray of light. It is beyond me why Goldfinger offered to kill Bond with equipment as expensive and



To demonstrate that it isn't only movie lasers that are hot, a Bell Labs scientist lights a cigar with a real laser. The beam in clear air is invisible. Photos of laser beams are made by filling the air with smoke to make them visible, as in photos on next pages.

elaborate as a laser when James was already tied down in Goldfinger's secret hideout. A buzz saw could have done just as well, or a Colt .45.

Maybe he did it to be educational. You *could* cut a man in two with a laser beam, and without spilling a drop of blood. The laser can cut finer than the finest surgical knife and cauterize as it cuts. And yet it's only a beam of light that can be flicked on and off like a flashlight. Not long ago a considerable tumor was removed from a man in 15 minutes by bloodless laser surgery. It can do intri-

cate spot-welding, too, by applying bursts of heat (enormous heat, if need be) to tiny points. Its surgical use to weld detached retinas in place in human eyes is steadily increasing. Now it's being adapted for welding miniaturized electronic circuits. It can do *fine* work. A new gadget offers scientists a tiny laser beam for killing individual cells seen on slides through a microscope.

You can send TV and radio-type messages over a laser beam, too. In a recent experiment all seven New York TV channels were relayed across a room on

a shaft of this strange light, then picked up, sorted out and viewed. Never before was it possible to use light as a carrier wave for communications signals. But that's not the half of it.

Last September, Business Week magazine surveyed the business—not the scientific—impact of the laser in the seventh year since Maiman's ruby bar first emitted a burst. It reported more than 300 corporations busy "making, developing or using lasers." Some are small, specialized firms with big hopes. Others are such old giants as Eastman, Bell System,

What Will Laser Beams Do Next?

RCA, Westinghouse, Hughes Aircraft, IBM and Du Pont.

For what useful applications is industry already developing the laser? Run your eyes over this catalog mentioned by Business Week:

Removing tumors, eye surgery, tracking satellites, surveying, welding, drilling, measuring, machining, piercing diamond dies, identifying railway cars, microwelding miniaturized circuits, data processing, three-dimensional photography, optics, metal-working, long-range radar, burglar alarms, aids-to-the-blind, gyroscopes, glass cutting, chemical analysis, range finders, package sealing, space communications, microscope work, mass eye examinations, map making, videotape recording, communications.

And a baker wanted to know if he could slice lasagna with a laser beam.

That's quite a list for a seven-year-old child, even without the lasagna. The laser market is expected to be a half-billion-dollar industrial activity within four years, although the first laser offered more promise than fulfillment.

What is there about laser light that lends itself to so many exciting uses? Let's start with sending messages or TV pictures, since Zenith has just announced a costly experimental model of a laser TV with no picture tube.

A basic requirement of all broadcasting is that the messages go out on a single wave length, as anyone who ever tuned a radio or TV knows. Until the laser came along there was no known visible light that could be emitted on a single chosen wave length. Light was useless for any message-sending above the level of coded blinks.

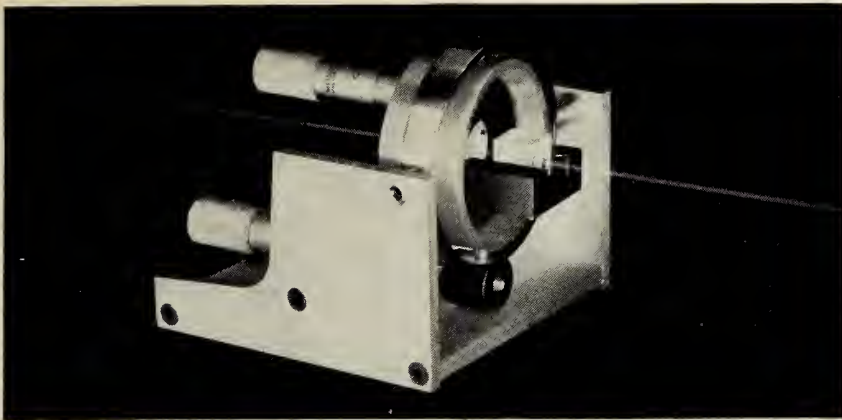
Take any ordinary light—sunlight, flashlight, searchlight, moonlight, starlight, arc light, electric lights, lightning flashes, lightning bug flashes, firelight—each is a big mishmash of light of many wave lengths. The light particles, or waves, in it may be likened to a big mob of cattle milling all around, characterized by unmanageable disorder. By using reflectors you can make this jumble of ordinary light move in one general direction, as with a searchlight. But it's a stampede—within it there is still disorder, and eventually it fans out and disperses. By using lenses you can bring ordinary light to a state of *some* order at *one point*, as with a sunglass or a camera lens—or your eyes. That's like driving a stampede through a narrow pass. You may herd it, but it's still a disorderly mob at heart.

Laser beams are better likened to long



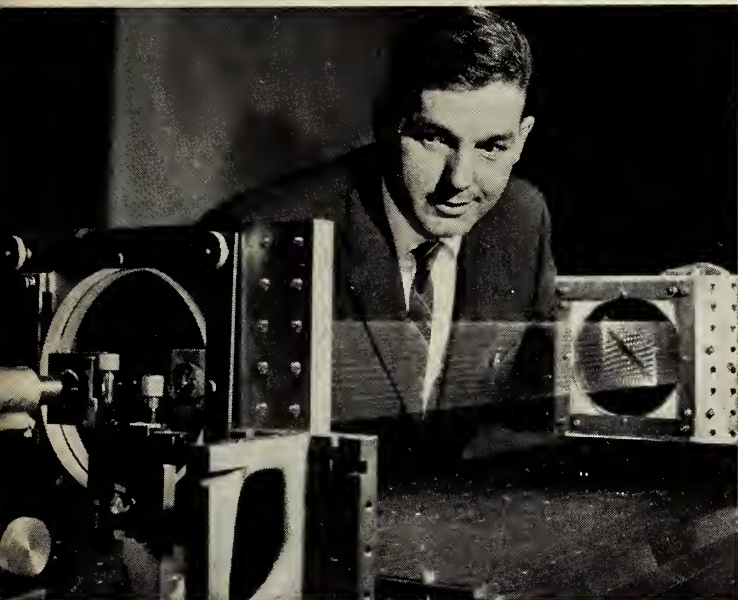
THREE VIEWS OF A SINGLE LASER-MADE PICTURE.

Believe it or not, all three of the views above are of one picture, as it is seen from three different angles. The single picture is a "hologram" made with laser light, and without using a camera or lens. Viewing it from different angles is the same as seeing the original subject from different angles. Hologram is explained in text.

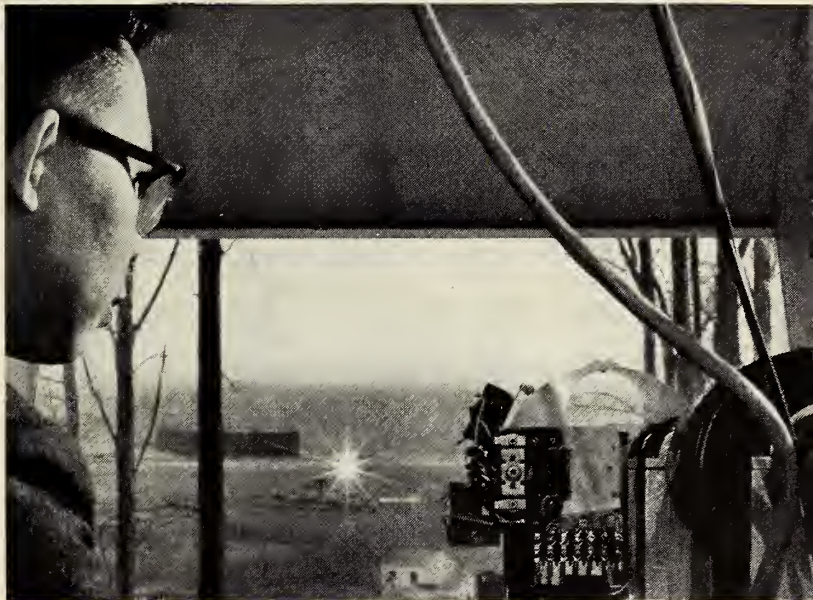


Man-made alteration of laser beam. When beam passes through specialized crystal in precision mount the frequency of the light is doubled. Mount and crystal are made by Isomet Corp., Palisades Park, N.J., industrial crystal specialists.

BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES—JOHN G. PITKIN



Making a long laser beam in a small space. That's just one beam, bounced back and forth by an intricate set of mirrors in a Bell System communications lab. The laser is the only form of light that will carry messages or pictures as radio and TV do.



A laser beam enters a Bell Labs window from two miles off. Invisible from the sides, it showed as a tiny point on the camera groundglass (and gave the photographer a headache). Finally a pinhole-size camera aperture diffracted it to give star-pattern.

files of soldiers all marching in the same precise direction, with each file in perfect step. I say each file in step, rather than all of them, to help make it clear how all seven New York TV channels were sent over a laser beam. Imagine this laser beam with seven files of soldiers. While each file is in step with itself, the different files are marching at different cadences. In other words, seven different but controlled wave lengths are sent along one path of light. The cadence of one file is the cadence of the show on Channel 2, another one Channel 4, etc. Whether these marching lightwaves go across a room, or perhaps to Mars some day, at the end their original order is preserved. With the right equipment, you can sort out the cadences of the different "channels." Ergo, communications over light beams instead of carrier radio waves—for the first time in history.

Now consider that photographic film is sensitive to light and you'll appreciate a message-sending trick that's possible

with a laser that's impossible with radio waves. IBM is said to be working on the idea of a laser beam with coded information in each of many controlled "channels" to be flashed on film. Someone has suggested that a square inch of film might be thus packed with 100 million bits of information for a computer to translate from it as needed. If you want to get gay with some way-out laser possibilities, imagine the Library of Congress some day condensed to a small packet of films in a decoding machine.

Visible light is available in something like 10,000 times as many wave lengths as broadcast carrier waves. So the laser offers a possibility of an unheard of volume of message traffic for the future. The time may come when laser beams, reflected and amplified by communications satellites, may serve the world. There could be room for all the different radio stations and television channels now in existence and as many more as men might want to build.

Nobody knows how many different uses may come from the fact that laser light marches from its source in perfect order. That means that when it reflects from a surface the *only* disorder in the reflected light is caused by characteristics of that surface. The changes in the reflected light can thus be interpreted by fancy equipment to portray the nature of what it hits. Your eyes do that in a very limited way with ordinary light, but they don't tell you what happened to wave characteristics of the light you see by. Think of the possibilities of highly informative long-range laser radar. A beam striking an object—let's say a spaceship or a dangerous meteorite far

BELL TELEPHONE LABORATORIES—JOHN G. PITKIN

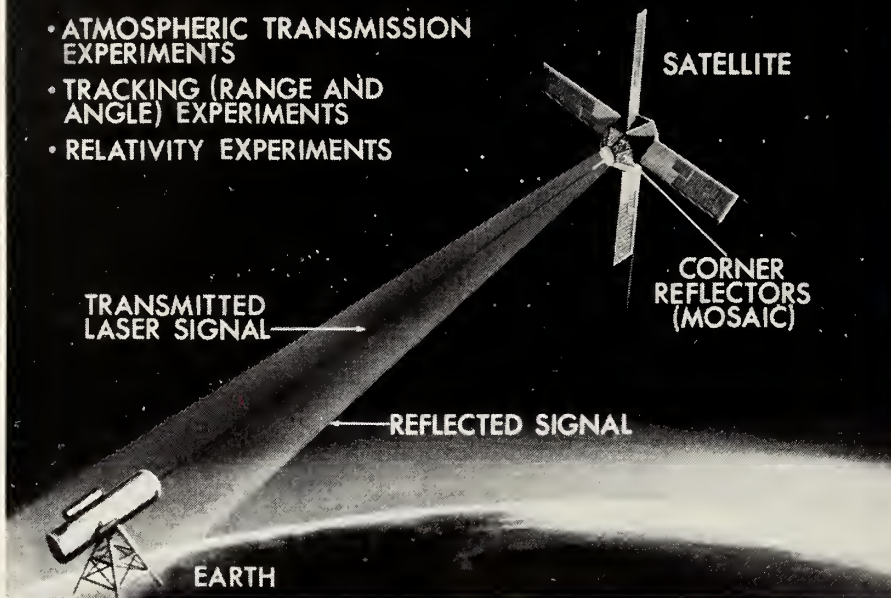
out in space—may have translatable changes in the wave length, direction and time of travel of its reflected light which reveal how distant the object is; in what direction it is moving and how fast; if it is rotating and in what direction and how fast; and (who knows?) perhaps even what its surface is made of.

In the earliest form of exactly such a process, laser radar for use here on earth is already being developed, while NASA has used laser beams to track its satellites. NASA is also reported to have IBM working on a project to use laser beams to channel information and power into rockets standing on their pads at Cape Kennedy, to take the place of the thousands of wires that now do the job. In a variation of the radar possibilities, lasers are being developed for precise measuring and map making. A beam bounced off the ground from a plane 1,000 feet up has measured an object inches long on the ground.

Unlike ordinary light, a laser beam

LASER (OPTICAL) TRACKING

- ATMOSPHERIC TRANSMISSION EXPERIMENTS
- TRACKING (RANGE AND ANGLE) EXPERIMENTS
- RELATIVITY EXPERIMENTS



Diagrammatic drawing of a laser beam used as a highly informative radar in space, in this case satellite tracking. Thin laser beam hitting satellite is all of one wave length. All changes in reflected light coming back in a broad beam are caused by characteristics and behavior of object, and can be "decoded" to reveal them.

CONTINUED What Will Laser Beams Do Next?

holds its shape. If it is emitted in a pencil-thin ray it stays that way, keeping all its energy and light neatly packaged. Some of our industrial research labs like to study a beam at the end of several miles of travel. Since they don't have labs that long, they may bounce the beam back and forth with mirrors inside the lab, or send it out through a tiny hole in the wall to travel around from mirror to mirror on distant hilltops until a final mirror passes it back through another tiny hole in the wall. It comes back with no detectable fattening and just about as hot and bright as when it left (less small losses to atmospheric particles and the mirrors). But that's nothing.

In 1962, laser beams shone on the moon spread out about two miles in some 300,000 miles of travel. I haven't found out how much of that dispersion was caused by dust and moisture particles in our own atmosphere on the way out, and to imperfections in our early equipment. I think all of it was. There's no reason yet to believe that refined equipment beaming from outside our atmosphere couldn't send a pencil-thin beam through the solar system. We'll find out some day, and I have a hunch that as a very expensive trick you could one day burn a leaf on Mars from the moon.

So the laser is also a sort of "wire" without any substance that you can stretch over fantastic distances in any straight line at the flick of a switch and at the speed of light, to send energy or

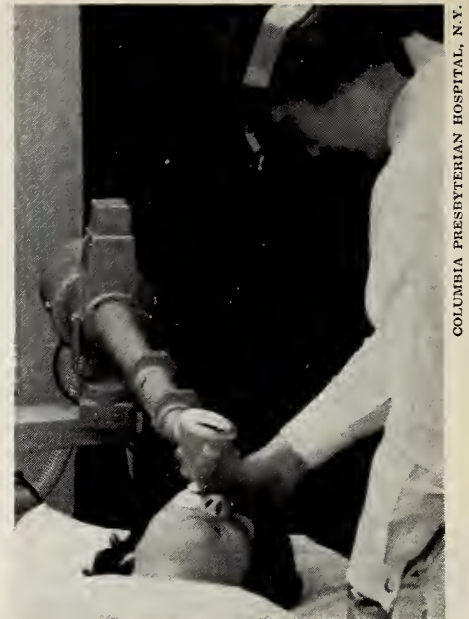
messages, or to ask questions and reflect the answers. And all without the loss of energy to resistance that is suffered when you send it over a real wire.

The narrowness of the laser beam explains why a great deal of energy can be pinpointed into an exceedingly small area. In that area the temperature can be made to reach extreme levels so rapidly that a necessary piece of work can be done before the heat has time to burn surrounding areas by radiation. That's why a flick of a laser light in the eye can weld a loose retina in place without hurting adjoining tissue, and tumors can be destroyed without burning the skin.

A bit of metal can be vaporized for chemical analysis by spectroscopy in the same way. Holes can be punched in metals quickly and cleanly. Even diamonds can be neatly reamed. Maybe the laser beam will one day help produce the extreme temperatures needed to set off a controlled thermonuclear reaction that will solve man's energy problems altogether. Today, you can't start a thermonuclear reaction without triggering it with a Hiroshima-type nuclear reaction first, and that is a messy sort of trigger.

Sadly, the thought arises that a Goldfinger may gun down an Agent 007 from a considerable distance with a laser beam, when 007 *isn't* already in his grasp.

In 1965, lasers were developed which could be pumped to higher levels of



A laser used for eye-surgery at the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York. Lasers can weld detached retinas in a flick. Hotter beams do cutting surgery.



Diamonds, the hardest material known to man, are easily pierced by laser beams. Above, a diamond die after a Western Electric laser machine had drilled it out.

energy with chemical reaction. Meanwhile, the solid ruby bar, which gave a pretty weak pulse of light, is being left behind. Now there are liquid lasers and gas lasers, as well as solid lasers. The new carbon-dioxide laser is delivering the most powerful beam yet. Can we not then imagine a pistol using portable chemical energy to flash a death-dealing laser beam? It could strike a man with deadly, silent effect. It would be a true "death ray" of the kind so often used in science-fiction stories.

And if laser pistols, why not a laser cannon? A gigantic laser could puncture, in a flash, the armor plating of a tank or

(Continued on page 52)

Is America Becoming A Paper Tiger?



Photo sequence of ICBM, Titan II, being launched from underground storage silo.

NEITHER LIBERTY NOR SAFETY, by General Nathan F. Twining, USAF (Ret.). HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.95.

Humiliation or annihilation are not the only choices for the United States in her present confrontation with the Sino-Soviet bloc. Nor is it true that no one can win a nuclear war. Our present emphasis on land-based ballistic missiles for defense could result in a U.S. equivalent of France's WW2 Maginot Line, with the same tragic results.

These are just a few of the statements made by General Twining in his shocking, frank, sharply critical look at our country's present defense posture. As a retired military officer, General Twining speaks freely about what he considers to be errors and oversights in our defense program. He vociferously assails what he claims to be the current, effective muzzling of military voices by political pressure. He upholds our nation's earlier tradition of permitting responsible military leaders to discuss national security matters freely without fear of reprisal. Starting with General MacArthur, he says, and continuing with Generals Norstad, LeMay and Admiral Anderson, this tradition has been largely negated.

An ardent foe of permitting defense decision and command to rest with one supreme chief—civilian or military—General Twining cites Germany's WW2 military command situation and the disaster for Germany that stemmed from such monolithic control. He believes that our country has endured a generation of military mismanagement and that, inevitably, we must reap the harvest. He offers no sugar-coated cure-all for the mistakes in our defense strategy and planning, mainly because he believes that almost every military and diplomatic policy we are presently pursuing is either wrong or being incorrectly handled.

Those policies about which General Twining speaks specifically include, most importantly, Vietnam; but he also recommends policy changes in our superballistic

missile program, our arms control program and our bomber replacement program. He backs the Navy's request for another nuclear-powered aircraft carrier. General Twining notes that the Soviet submarine force is today at least five times as great as Germany's WW2 U-boat force and that the Soviets have gone ahead and developed a superballistic missile offensive system while we have agreed not to develop one.

He has some fascinating things to say about 1.) Cuba, where he feels we dropped the ball; 2.) Dominican Republic, where we seem to have made a touchdown; 3.) France, our present attitude toward her is all wrong; 4.) Russia, still very much a dangerous political and military enemy; 5.) Our aid programs, not sufficiently integrated with our military programs, and 6.) The TFX controversy, where he feels that the classified information that had to be withheld from Congressional hearings resulted in Congress being given misleading information.

Speaking on "amateur" critics in matters of defense and about the Disarmament Agency—established under President Kennedy to focus on arms control and disarmament—General Twining states that it is easy to criticize the military and to recommend slashing defense cuts when those doing so will in no way be held accountable for maintaining national security. He believes the Disarmament Agency should be under either the Department of Defense or the Department of State, both of which are responsible for national security.

What actions does General Twining recommend that might lead the United States to a posture that would be both safe and free? 1.) Break diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R., and insist it pay its indebtedness to the UN. 2.) Bring economic pressures on neutrals to side with us. 3.) Maintain a superior military technology in the fighting forces of the United States. 4.) Foster collaboration with specific foreign allies in scientific research and development. Each of these steps, he believes, would help to "neutralize" the dangers we face from Communism.

GSH

Books for Christmas Gifts

A Girl Like I, by Anita Loos. THE VIKING PRESS, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.95.

The autobiography of the creator of Lorelei Lee of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" fame, a brainy brunette who wrote over 200 screen plays for the Hollywood of D. W. Griffith and Joseph Schenck and such stars as Douglas Fairbanks, the Talmadge and Gish sisters, Mary Pickford, Erich von Stroheim and Buster Keaton.

Champagne Tony's Golf Tips, by Tony Lema with Bud Harvey. MCGRAW-HILL BOOK CO., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.95.

Moving-picture stills of how to drive, follow-through down the fairway and putt that little white ball into the cup, together with some instructive and witty chatter about the game, by the late Tony Lema, one of America's great golf champions.

Bottoms Up, by Ted Saucier. REVISED ED., GREYSTONE PRESS-HAWTHORNE BOOKS, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$12.95.

Here's a complete cocktail book that's written and illustrated for the delight of the male audience. It includes information on correct glasses, suggested snacks to serve with drinks, and reproductions of paintings by 11 of America's outstanding artists that might have hung over bars in the days when drinking establishments were all-male sanctuaries.

Contemporary Furniture Making For Everybody, by John G. Shea. D. VAN NOSTRAND CO., INC., PRINCETON, N.J., \$7.95.

A lavishly illustrated, step-by-step guide to building contemporary furniture yourself; with advice on the best layout and equipment for a home workshop, and tips on finishing, covering and upholstering the furniture you make.

The Stamp Collector's Encyclopaedia, by R. J. Sutton. REVISED ED. PHILOSOPHICAL LIBRARY, NEW YORK, N.Y., \$10.

A guide to over 3,000 stamps, listed alphabetically, giving historical, geographical and political information about them that will fascinate and enlighten serious philatelists.

The White House Story, by Charles Hurd. HAWTHORNE BOOKS, INC., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$8.95.

The story of the United States' history and growth told through the lives of the 36 men and their families who have occupied the White House, with black-and-white pictures of Washington, the White House and some of its occupants from 1801 to the present.

Hemingway In Michigan, by Constance Cappel Montgomery. FLEET PUBLISHING CORP., NEW YORK, N.Y., \$5.95.

A brief biographical study of Ernest Hemingway as a young man and of the influence his early environment, particularly the summers spent in northern Michigan, had on his writing.

Books can be purchased through local bookstores or by writing directly to book publishers. Editors

By Col. CARROLL V. GLINES, Jr.

THE VERY BEGINNING of the end of Japanese dreams of world conquest in WW2 took place in Tokyo skies at 12:30 p.m., April 18, 1942. At that moment, the first of 16 Army Air Force B-25's of the immortal "Doolittle Raid" began to rain bombs down on the Japanese capital. S/Sgt. Fred A. Braemer, bombardier in Col. Jimmy Doolittle's own plane, opened the bomb-bay doors, adjusted a 20¢ aluminum sight, and dropped four incendiary bombs on a large factory.

The first major counterblow by the United States against Japan since the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor had begun. Here's how it came about, and what it meant.

The chain of events started in the Munitions Building, in downtown Washington, D.C., in January 1942. To a background of light snow pelting his windows, Gen. Henry H. "Hap" Arnold, Chief of the U.S. Army Air Force, summoned one of his officers. Soon a stocky, balding man wearing the leaves of a lieutenant colonel stepped into Arnold's office. He was Jimmy Doolittle, world famous racing pilot and stunt flyer. He held most of the big aviation trophies and many of the speed records of the day. Though known to millions as a hot pilot, few knew that he was also a scientist with a Master's and a Doctor's degree in Aeronautical Science from M.I.T. He knew planes from an engineering as well as a pilot's view as few men did.

"Jim," Arnold asked, "what have we got that will get off the ground in 500 feet with a 2,000-pound bomb load and fly 2,000 miles non-stop?"

Doolittle frowned. "General, that will take a little figuring. I'll have the answer tomorrow." The next day Arnold was told that the AAF had only two medium bombers that could meet the three requirements; the Douglas B-23 and the North American B-25.

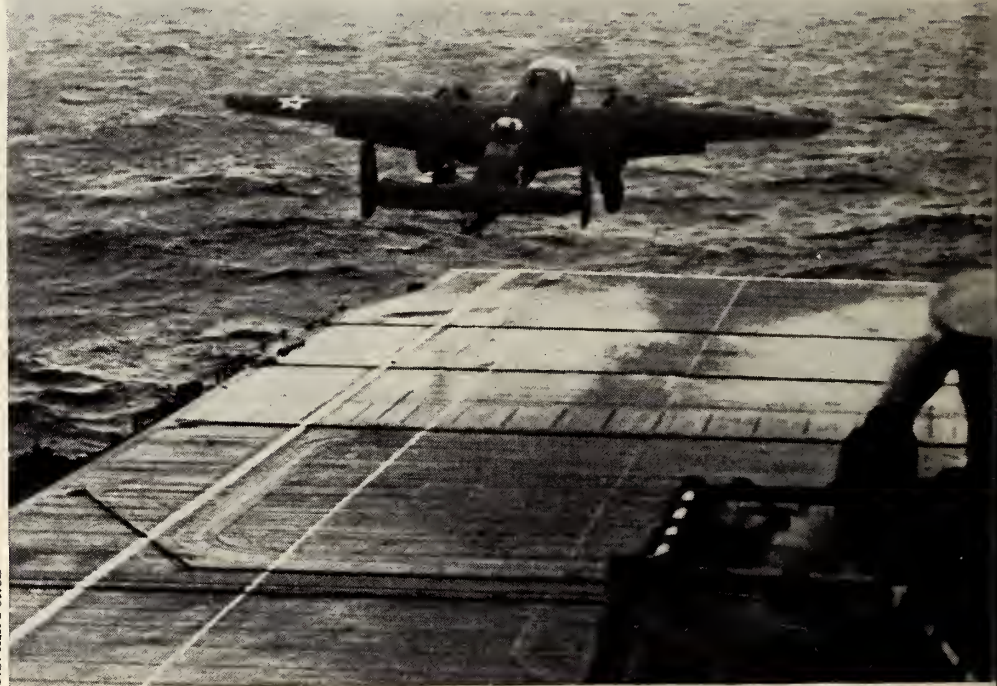
"Another thing," said Arnold, "the plane must be able to take off from a runway not over 75 feet wide."

"That narrows it to the B-25, General," Doolittle told him. "The B-23 is too wide. Even the B-25 will need modification to carry the gas needed for the distance. Now, I'm curious as to why you asked me."

In a few minutes, Hap Arnold sketched an air mission that would go down in history as the most daring of the war, and that would strike a blow that changed the course of the struggle in the Pacific.

The plan was to launch Army bombers from the deck of a U.S. Navy carrier, have them attack targets in Japan, and then fly on to a safe haven in China. Once there the planes would be absorbed

DOOLITTLE'S



April 18, 1942. A B-25, one of 16 in raid that took the war to the Japanese mainland, lifts

UPI

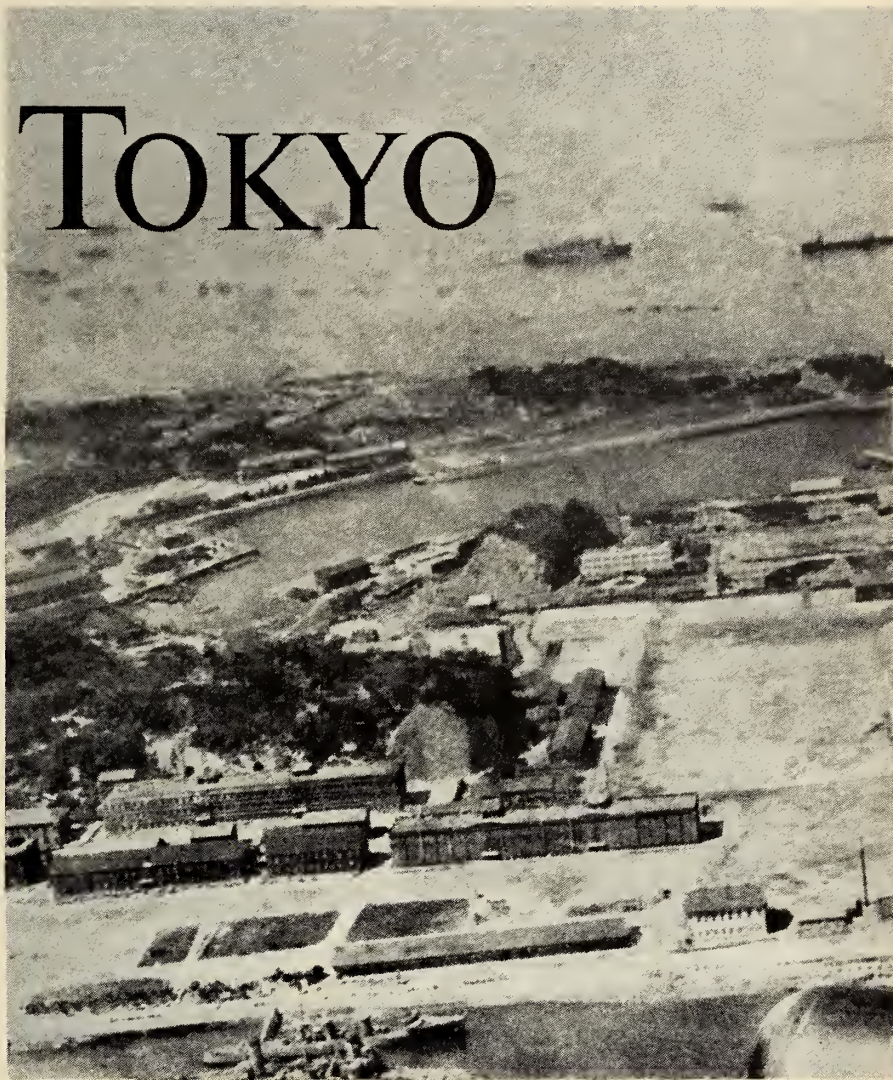


Doolittle (left) with Hornet's skipper, Marc A. Mitscher, and Air Force crewmen. Before raid, Doolittle wired a Jap medal to a 500-pound bomb destined for Japan.

RAID ON TOKYO



from the carrier *Hornet* to begin the 688-mile run to Tokyo.



View of Yokosuka Naval Base, near Tokyo, taken as B-25 swept in for raid.

The story of an improvised gamble, at a time when America seemed powerless in the Pacific. It changed the course of Japan's war effort.

into air units then being formed in the China-Burma-India war theater. Bombers of such range and payload had never flown from carriers at that time. The Japanese felt themselves entirely safe from such a strike.

American war morale was then at its lowest ebb. Japan, having crippled our surface fleet at Pearl Harbor, was running hog wild throughout the western Pacific and eastern Asia. MacArthur's forces in the Philippines were being systematically overwhelmed. The United States was a long way from mounting a counterattack. Arnold was aware that American morale needed something to offset the deepening gloom, and he hoped to cause Japan to revise plans for conquest downward. A blow at the home

islands could destroy her feeling of immunity from danger, and result in pinning down more troops, planes and ships for defense during the period when America must be building for her real counterblow. Such results were worth a desperate gamble.

After hearing the bold plan, Doolittle immediately volunteered to plan and lead the mission. Colonel Jimmy, who had learned to fly during WW1, had given up his regular commission in 1930 to work for the Shell Oil Co. In 1939, during a visit to Germany, he had managed to get a look behind the scenes at the growing German Luftwaffe and he'd come away firmly convinced that there was going to be another world war. He asked for active duty in July 1940 and

was assigned to Hap Arnold's office to solve special problems.

Credit for the idea of having land-based planes take off from a carrier against enemy targets belongs to Arnold, who had, in the planning stage, envisioned B-18's being launched against targets during the invasion of North Africa, to come later in 1942. The suggestion to use medium bombers against the Japanese in the Pacific is credited, however, to Capt. Francis S. Low, a submariner on the staff of Admiral Ernest J. King, then Chief of Naval Operations. Low, not a pilot, had seen Army Air Force medium bombers making simulated bombing passes over the outline of a carrier deck painted on a Navy airfield near Norfolk, Va. He ventured the pos-

CONTINUED **Doolittle's
Raid on Tokyo**

sibility of using Army bombers against Tokyo by carrier launch to his boss who, in turn, contacted Arnold and passed the thought along for what it was worth.

After Arnold received Doolittle's assurance that the mission was possible, Admiral King appointed Capt. Donald B. "Wu" Duncan to plan all the details for the Navy's part in the mission, while Doolittle took charge for the Army. The Navy was to get the B-25's within striking distance of Japanese targets. Doolittle was to get the planes and crews trained and ready. The best time for the raid from the standpoint of weather would be before the end of April. That meant less than three months to accomplish an almost impossible task: modify the B-25's, train Army crews in carrier take-offs, and get them undetected to a spot in the enemy-infested Pacific Ocean. There was a tremendous risk involved, especially for the Navy. *The task force that would be needed represented the only offensive military strength left in the Pacific after the Pearl Harbor debacle.*

The fact that the concept for the first joint Navy-Air Force operation in American history had such an informal beginning actually helped achieve the secrecy that was so vital to its success. By mutual agreement between Admiral King and General Arnold, the mission was to be treated as Top Secret with a minimum of paper work and as few people as possible knowing any of the details. Not only was the element of surprise essential to achieve the desired psychological effect on the Japanese, but the lives of Doolittle's men and over 10,000 Navy personnel and the safety of their ships had to be considered.

The choice of the plane to be used actually determined the units which would furnish both men and planes. The B-25 was just entering the AAF inventory and the only units with any experience with it were the three squadrons of the 17th Bomb Group—the 34th, 37th and 95th—and the 89th Reconnaissance Squadron. All four of these squadrons were then stationed at Pendleton, Ore., but were slated to move to Columbia, S.C., in February. Almost all the crews had flown antisubmarine missions off the Oregon-Washington coast and one crew, led by Lt. Everett W. "Brick" Holstrom (now a brigadier general), had sunk the first Japanese submarine destroyed off the continental United States.

Doolittle contacted the four squadron commanders while they were en route to South Carolina and asked for volunteers "for an extremely hazardous mission."

UPI



The wreckage of Doolittle's plane, which crashed in China, is gone over by excited Chinese natives. Doolittle and his crew had bailed out, landed uninjured.

Every man on the four rosters stepped forward. Doolittle chose Maj. John A. Hilger, the ranking volunteer, as his second in command and charged him with picking the most qualified men for 24 crews plus the required mechanics, armorers, radiomen and other ground personnel to get the planes modified and in the air for training. Doolittle decided that training would be conducted at Eglin Field, Florida, and that 16 crews would eventually go on the mission. Each plane would carry its normal complement of five: pilot, co-pilot, bombardier, navigator and gunner-mechanic. All 24 crews would go on the carrier, however, to provide last-minute replacements and to

prevent any of the disappointed men from inadvertently spilling the plan before the planes were launched.

Doolittle's strategy was to bomb targets in the Tokyo-Yokohama, Nagoya and Osaka-Kobe areas, proceed to five fields in Free China for refueling and then fly to Chungking to deliver the B-25's. He planned to bomb targets at low altitude by daylight for greater accuracy. This would mean a night take-off from the carrier and arrival over the target cities at dawn. If this seemed too risky, a night raid was contemplated. Upon arrival in China, rapid refueling would be required at the intermediate fields. This meant gasoline had to be

U.S. AIR FORCE



Assisted by a Chinese, Major John Hilger, the mission's second in command, and three of his crew march with their rescuers through a friendly village the day after raid.



Some of Doolittle's raiders pose outside a rocky air-raid shelter (entrance at right) in China where they lived for ten days before they were able to be rescued.

pre-positioned and non-directional radio beacons had to be set up at the five fields to provide homing devices. And to maintain the secrecy so necessary to the mission's success, all arrangements were to be made without anyone in China knowing the "why" of their efforts.

Maj. John Hilger and his men arrived at Eglin the last of February and training began. Rumors were rampant, but Hilger, who knew most of the details, told his men nothing. There was much speculation among the pilots when a Navy flying instructor from Pensacola, Fla., Lt. Henry L. Miller (now a rear admiral), arrived and began instruction in short field take-offs. Five-man crews were formed and began flying together on long-range navigation missions from Florida across the Gulf of Mexico to Texas. Gunners were introduced to the new .50 caliber gun turret in the B-25;

mechanics tuned carburetors for best fuel consumption; armorers installed a pair of wooden broomsticks in the tail of each B-25 to simulate a turret there; radiomen ripped out the heavy liaison radio sets to save weight. Bombardiers, trained on the secret Norden bombsight, were given a simple aluminum sight in its place, designed by Capt. Ross Greening and manufactured in the Eglin shops at a cost of 20¢.

All crews trained with furious intensity for three weeks and had their share of troubles with their equipment. The newly-installed gas tanks developed leaks, bomb racks would not operate properly and the top gun turret developed frequent malfunctions. It was also found that the bottom turret was poorly designed and difficult to operate in flight. Since the mission was to be flown at low altitudes, Doolittle told his men to replace

it with a gas tank which would hold enough fuel to give each plane another half hour of range.

While the crews were training at Eglin, Doolittle shuttled back and forth between Washington; Wright Field, Ohio; and Eglin. He went through Lieutenant Miller's course in between trips and selected his own crew. While in Washington, he arranged for target folders, the manufacture of a new kind of incendiary bomb he had requested, and followed up on arrangements being made in China to receive the planes, now scheduled to arrive on the night of April 19-20. At Wright Field, he worked with engineers on new gas tanks which would not leak and the installation of a motion-picture camera in each plane which would automatically begin operating when the bomb doors were opened and thus provide a record of all bomb hits.

The end of the training at Eglin was sudden. Captain "Wu" Duncan had flown to Honolulu and arrangements were made with Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, for a 16-ship task force centered around the carriers *Hornet* and *Enterprise*. In addition, two submarines, the *Thresher* and *Trout*, were to scout ahead of the task force and relay information on the weather and enemy ship movements. On March 22, Duncan wired Washington to "tell Jimmy to get on his horse," a prearranged signal for Doolittle to get his men to the West Coast. Nine days later, 16 B-25's were hoisted aboard the *Hornet* at Alameda, Calif., followed by their crews and the extra support personnel. On April 2, the *Hornet* and her seven escorts slipped their moorings and headed westward under the Golden Gate Bridge.

The 16 Mitchell bombers lashed to the *Hornet's* deck strained and bucked against their tie-down ropes as the eight ships, under the command of Capt. Marc A. Mitscher, sliced through towering waves. Once out of sight of land, Doolittle called his men together and gave them a complete briefing on their mission. The eight-ship force would be joined at the halfway point by another eight ships centered around the carrier *Enterprise* and the operation from that point on would be commanded by Admiral William F. Halsey. Halsey's force would then steam westward so as to arrive at a point about 450 miles off the Japanese coast on April 19. About 1,000 miles out, however, the slower oilers and destroyers would detach themselves while the larger ships would go on to the launch point. Doolittle decided he would take off during the afternoon of the 19th with incendiary bombs and strike Tokyo at dusk, then race to China across the China Sea and land there in darkness.

The other planes, armed with three 500-pound general purpose bombs and



Back in the U.S., Doolittle and 23 of his men receive the Distinguished Flying Cross. Others received theirs later, some posthumously.

CONTINUED Doolittle's Raid on Tokyo

one 500-pound incendiary cluster in each, were to follow three hours later and reach Tokyo and the other target areas after nightfall. The fires set by Doolittle would guide the planes to their respective target cities. All would follow Doolittle's escape route to China and arrive at dawn.

Doolittle passed out the target folders to the 16 selected crews and let them pick their own targets. Once chosen, pilots, navigators and bombardiers memorized every detail. This information was supplemented by tips on topography, enemy fighter planes and antiaircraft batteries as well as escape and evasion techniques should anyone come down in Japanese territory. Comdr. Frank Akers, the *Hornet's* navigator, gave refresher training to the navigators; gunners were given target practice firing at kites towed behind the ship. Lt. Thomas R. "Doc" White, a physician who volunteered to fly as a gunner so he could go on the mission, gave lectures on first aid and administered immunization shots to all crew members.

On the morning of April 13, the two task forces merged at the 180th meridian. On the *Hornet*, the B-25's were checked over from morning to dark by their crews. Generator failures, spark plug changes, hydraulic system troubles, gun difficulties and leaky gas tanks kept the Army mechanics running back and forth between their planes and the maintenance shops below decks.

Doolittle briefed his men twice a day and emphasized the importance of taking care of every detail of their planes and themselves before the mission. He reviewed the routes, targets and bombing techniques and gave them advice on their conduct should they become pris-



Air Force Gen. Hap Arnold, who awarded the DFCs, talks with Doolittle (right). Doolittle later received the Medal of Honor.

oners. "You are to bomb military targets only," he warned repeatedly, "and whatever you do, stay away from the Imperial Palace. It isn't worth a plane factory, a ship yard, or an oil refinery, so leave it alone."

Strict radio silence was observed once the task forces merged. Although Halsey hoped that their presence was not known to the Japanese, his hopes were in vain. Enemy radio monitors had heard "conversations" between the Mitscher and Halsey forces before the link-up as early as April 10 and had deduced that an American carrier force was approaching

U.S. AIR FORCE

Japan and would arrive within carrier-plane striking distance on the 14th. Admiral Yamamoto, brilliant commander of the Imperial Combined Fleet, anxious to destroy what was missed at Pearl Harbor, immediately assigned long-range patrol bombers to search eastward on an around-the-clock basis. Fighter planes were repositioned around Tokyo. A line of 50 fishing trawlers stationed 650 miles offshore as picket ships was alerted to report any enemy activities.

April 14 came and went and no reports of an American naval force were received in Japan. While their ability to intercept and deduce meaningful information from messages was better than American intelligence then knew, there was one basic flaw in Japanese deductions. Yamamoto and his staff thought that the two or three carriers they believed were in the American force contained only short-range Navy fighters and bombers. No one suspected that one carrier's deck was loaded with Army Air Force medium bombers. "Even if we had known it," one Japanese intelligence officer said after the war, "we would never have believed that those bombers were going to fly from the carrier's deck. We would have thought it absolutely impossible."

On the afternoon of April 15, the carriers and cruisers in the force were refueled. The destroyers and tankers withdrew to await the return of the larger ships after the launching of the B-25's. The *Hornet* and *Enterprise*, freed of the slow-paced tankers, increased speed to 20 knots for the dash toward the enemy homeland.

As the hours passed, the tension on board the *Hornet* increased. Although it was originally planned to launch the B-25's on April 19, the force would now arrive at the take-off point a whole day early—a fact not known in Washington

(Continued on page 47)

(Readers may find this series of value on future motor trips or of interest to students of American history. We suggest you clip and save each as it appears.)

By **ALDEN STEVENS**
Field Director, Mobil Travel Guide

SHOULD RUSSIA ever claim rights to possession of California she would undoubtedly justify her claim by pointing out that for 29 years her men occupied Fort Ross, on the Pacific, 90 miles north of San Francisco. The stockade and buildings are still there.

In 1812 the Russian-American Company, a trade monopoly chartered by the Czar, built this post and fortress on a then uninhabited coast.

Hunting sea otter for furs and supplying Russian bases in Alaska with food grown in the friendly, fertile California soil were functions of the colony, which also built three ships. However, the sea otter was nearly wiped out by greedy hunting practices and the ships did not stand up well. In 1841 the Russians sold Fort Ross to John A. Sutter, the man at



whose mill (elsewhere in California) gold was later discovered. Sutter paid the Russians \$30,000; all but \$2,000 of it in produce and wheat. He then moved not only the stock and equipment but parts of the buildings to Sacramento by ship.

The Fort Ross stockade, two block-houses which had cannon controlling the beach and all sides of the fort, the Commander's seven-room house and the unusual and beautiful Russian Orthodox Chapel are still on the original site.

Fort Ross (now a State Historical Monument) was a well-designed stronghold with a 12-foot stockade. The Russians clearly meant business—there were about 60 buildings in the original settlement, nine or ten of them within the stockade. Outside were many farm buildings, a tannery, blacksmith shop and, on the beach, a wharf and workshop for shipbuilding.

The Commander's house is largely the original, as is the chapel, though both were severely damaged in the 1906 earthquake and later repaired. The Com-

manders (there were five during the Russian occupation) and their wives lived elegantly, with fine furnishings including even a piano of sorts. None of the furnishings remain today.

The Russian Orthodox Chapel is unique and strikingly beautiful. Built by



excellent carpenters, it had a six-sided tower (probably for bells) in front and a high domed cupola over the altar.

Fort Ross is on CALIF 1, a winding road along breathtakingly gorgeous cliffs which overlook the Pacific Ocean. The Russian River runs into the Pacific about eight miles south, near Jenner. CALIF

SEEING HISTORIC AMERICA #28

A travel series for motorists



The Russian Orthodox Chapel, Fort Ross, Calif. Russia occupied the fort for 29 years.

An Old Russian Beachhead in California

116 leads up its entrenched, meandering canyon to Guerneville, ten miles inland, where the Armstrong redwood grove should certainly be visited. About 35 miles east is the famous wine-producing Napa Valley and 30 miles north of this is Clear Lake, a fine resort area. Ninety miles south of Fort Ross is San Francisco, which almost everyone finds a delightful city.

1966 Motel and Restaurant Info:

Excellent—Timber Cove Inn, 3 mi. north of Fort Ross on CALIF 1. Open Apr. 1-Dec. 15, 19 rooms, pool. Cafe, bar. Free Continental breakfast. Overlooks ocean. Phone Timber Cove 6. (For other nearby motels and restaurants see Mobil Travel Guide to California and the West under Monte Rio, Guerneville, Santa Rosa. Other towns not far away also have good accommodations).

Your enjoyment of any historic site is greatly enriched if you read about it first. Not much has been written, so far as we can discover, about Fort Ross. "California, a Guide to the Golden State," one of the American Guide Series (Hastings House, New York), has a good short piece on the fort. Your librarian may be able to find other references.

By **ROBERT SILVERBERG**

THE JOYOUS SEASON is nearly here. Soon holly wreaths will be hanging on the doors of millions of homes; Christmas trees will glisten with tinsel finery; the yule logs will sizzle, the wassail bowl will be passed. All over America, families will gather for the yearly festival of gifts, feasting and carols.

Nor will the gaiety be limited to Christians alone. Christmas has a powerful hold on every imagination. To members of many other religions the Christmas spirit is real even though the day itself is no part of their creed. Why? What is there about this holiday that reaches so deeply into us all? How is it that Christmas customs and traditions go beyond Christianity itself to speak to people of all faiths?

It seems almost miraculous—a worldly miracle achieved by the many Christian churches. Christmas' universal appeal is one of the great accomplishments of a faith often divided in other ways.

Some things about Christmas belong to everybody—and always did. One of the most delightful expressions of that fact appeared in a cartoon several decades ago in a now defunct American humor magazine. It showed a tenement-dwelling Jewish father and son looking out across the courtyard at a Christmas tree in a neighbor's apartment. "Look, Father," cried the child. "Even the *goyim* (Christians) have Christmas!" It takes a stern view of either Christianity or Judaism to repress a smile at the child's error.

The early Christian Church may have intended it that way. It closed the door to no one in the joyous season. Each could join in his own way, whether he was a Christian convert or not. And so there is no other Christian holiday, nor any holiday in any other religion, that is so universally noted and felt by so many people throughout the world.

A second secret of Christmas' broad appeal is its timing. It comes at a season of year whose festive nature goes back far beyond Christianity itself. It is the time of the winter solstice, when the days begin to grow long again, and thoughts turn joyfully to the rebirth of life in the coming spring. What better time could have been chosen to observe this great day of the new faith? The season chosen for Christmas coincided with the date of ancient pagan celebrations. That proved to be an enormous asset in making the celebration of Christ's birth more memorable to more people than it might otherwise have been.

It was one of Christianity's wisest moves to maintain the celebration of the much older midwinter festival. Instead of wholly forcing new customs upon peo-

How CHRISTMAS

Wrapped up in the celebration of Christ's

GERMAN INFORMATION CENTER



The Nativity: stars and shepherds, myrrh and incense, stable and manger, Mother and Child

ple being absorbed in the spread of the religion, the Church encouraged the transfer of many forms of pagan worship to the celebration of the birth of Christ.

If people newly Christianized should honor the birth of Christ with their oldest and happiest rituals they would be bringing to Christianity and to Christ the honors they had previously tendered to false gods. This was good in the eyes of the Church. It was liberal and farseeing. It was popular with all peoples. Instead of

trampling on their old ways, Christianity adopted them.

Right down to today, that helps explain why the celebration of Christmas abounds with happy customs that cannot be traced to any one source—the giving of gifts, the decorating of evergreens, the kiss under the mistletoe, the hanging of holly wreaths, the exchange of greetings, the "visions of sugar plums," the singing of carols, toasting from the wassail bowl, the lighting of candles and roaring yule

and its Customs Began

birth are the ancient customs of many peoples.



entwined in a timeless story that brought to a festive season joy, humility and awe.

logs, the personification of Santa Claus and the legend of his reindeer down every chimney—as well as many other Christmas customs that have come and gone, and others still observed abroad that are little known in America. Not a one of these was invented as a new ritual—they all came from popular customs.

The Christian churches admitted to the Christmas celebration a vast and varied assortment of expressions of joy already beloved by many peoples.

If it weren't for such wisdom, exercised over a period of centuries, Christmas would still be important to Christianity, but it would hardly occupy the remarkable position in so many civilizations that it holds today. This was the wisdom of centuries.

One of the surprising things that we discover, as we start to explore the history of the Christmas holiday, is that Christmas did not figure at all among the early festivals of Christianity. When the

new religion was taking form just after Christ's own time, no one attached much importance to the day that Jesus came into the world.

Christ had another "birth," then thought to be far more significant. About 194 A.D., a congregation of Egyptian Christians was observing Epiphany and Easter as the two great Christian holidays of the year. Epiphany is the celebration of Christ's baptism, when He was revealed to all as the Saviour. (Epiphany comes from a Greek word meaning "to show" or to "reveal.") The Epiphany was a kind of second birth. As one of the early Church fathers declared, "This second birth has more renown than the first . . . for now the God of majesty is revealed as His father, where at the first birth Joseph the carpenter was thought to be His father."

The date of Epiphany was fixed at January 6, and the Egyptian celebration of it spread. By 300 A.D. it was observed on January 6 by Christians everywhere with splendid banquets and happy zeal. The unknown day of Christ's "first" birth in the manger then had no religious significance and was not deemed a holiday.

After a while some groups began to honor both the birth of Christ and His baptism on the same day. Then the rise of a heresy called Manichaeism made a change in custom advisable. The Manichees argued that Christ had never been a mortal man, but rather a spirit, and certainly He had never been born of Mary. To combat this belief, which would have cast doubt over much of the New Testament, the Church resolved to add to the observation of the Saviour's baptism an annual celebration of His physical birth.

Our true Christmas thus arose about 350 A.D., and was made official everywhere within a century. January 6 was kept for Epiphany, but the feast of Christ's birth was shifted to another day.

Which day, though?

Nothing in the Gospels gives any clue to the day or even the year of Jesus' birth. Theologians in the second century A.D. had devoted much intellectual effort toward determining the birthday of Jesus. The suggestions—backed with ingenious clerical reasoning — included May 20, April 19, March 28 and several other days. All this brought a snort of wrath from the dour churchly philosopher Origen, who in the year 245 A.D. declared his objections to celebrating the birthday of Christ "as if He were a king Pharaoh."

These disputes were swept away by the official selection of December 25 in the year 440 A.D. But by then it had already been pretty well fixed. The Christians of western Europe were observing that date nearly 100 years earlier. The oldest refer-

CONTINUED

How Christmas and its Customs Began

ence to it is found in a Latin chronicle dated in 354 A.D.: "The Lord Jesus Christ was born on the 25th of December." A few decades later, the new holiday was being kept at Rome and Constantinople, the two capitals of the civilized world. Gradually it displaced Epiphany as the most important midwinter holiday of the Church—not without local objections and rioting until the Church ended the argument with its official proclamation.

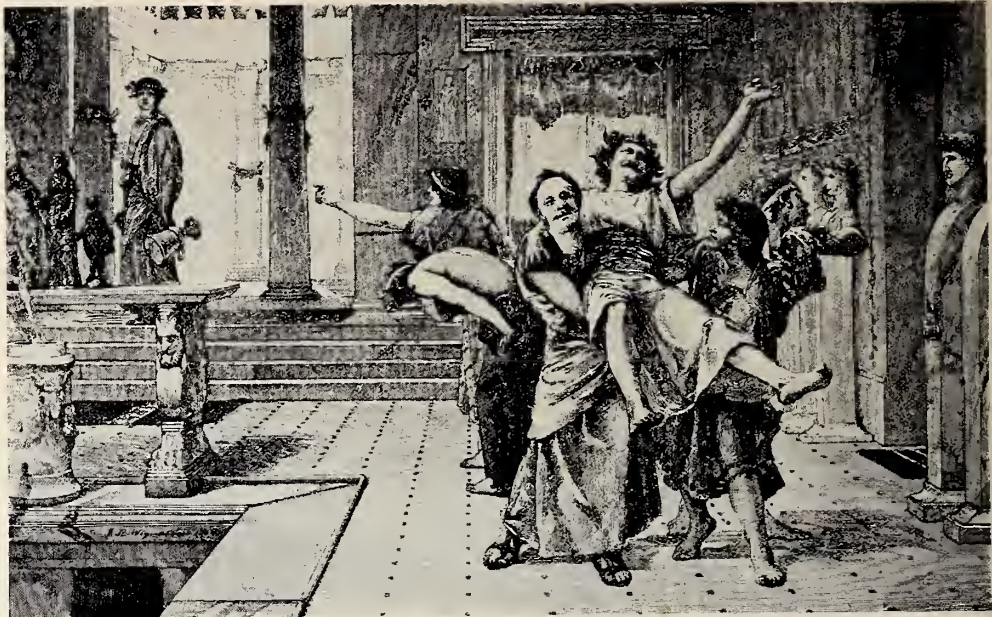
Why December 25, when Christ's actual birth date was unknown? In the Julian calendar, it was the date of the sun's turning north again, though in our present Gregorian calendar that happens on December 21.

From the most remote prehistoric times, the start of the return of the sun was the occasion of great celebration, with feasts and gaiety. Fires were kindled and candles were lit to encourage the newborn sun to give forth its radiance. Among primitive sun worshippers, the day was the birthday of the sun. St. Augustine justified that day for the day to honor Christ's birth in the simplest terms: Let Christians celebrate that day not on account of the sun, but on account of Him who made the sun. But he did not claim it to be Christ's actual birth date.

Bede, the English historian who wrote about 700 A.D., tells us that "the ancient peoples of the Angli began the year on December 25 when we now celebrate the birthday of the Lord; and the very night which is now so holy to us, they called in their tongue *modranecht*, that is, 'the mothers' night,' by reason we suspect of the ceremonies which in that night-long vigil they performed." Thousands of miles away in Egypt and Syria, the same night was holy. The blond pagans of the frozen northlands, the dark-haired farmers of central Europe, the fishermen of the Mediterranean all sounded their joy to mark the return of warmth.

In Rome no less than in the primitive backwoods, the turning of the sun was a sacred time. The Romans marked the feast of the god Saturn, the deity of agriculture, whose emblem was a sickle. This midwinter celebration, the *Saturnalia*, began on December 17, and was followed a few days later by the *Opalia*, the festival of Ops, wife of Saturn and goddess of crops. Thus a week-long holiday was granted in honor of these two gods of plenty.

No one worked during the festival. Schools were closed and soldiers in the field put down their swords. Simple gar-



In pre-Christian Rome, the Saturnalia, held in December, honored the gods of plenty. Gift-giving, kindled lights and unrestrained indulgences marked the week-long celebration.

ments replaced ornate togas. Slaves became freemen for the week, wearing little peaked "liberty caps" to mark their status. They ate at the same tables with their masters, who sometimes played the role of slaves themselves. Everyone exchanged gifts—chiefly wax candles and clay dolls. It was a time of wild license, of gaiety, of excited happiness. And as

the Saturnalia week ended, the sun lingered longer in the sky to herald the inevitable springtime.

The founders of Christianity built their new religion of love directly on this pagan framework. A Syrian Christian of medieval times wrote: "The reason why the fathers transferred the celebration of the sixth of January to the twenty-fifth

ERIC MONBERG COLLECTION



An old German custom. Hans Trapp, a bugbear, follows the Christ-Child during Christmas visit. Nice children were rewarded with gifts; the naughty were punished by Trapp.



Lighting the yule log is a Christmas custom that dates back a thousand years, but its origin goes further back to pagan times, when bonfires were lighted to awaken the winter sun.

was this. It was a custom of the heathen to celebrate on the same twenty-fifth of December the birthday of the sun, at which they kindled lights in token of festivity. In these solemnities and festivities the Christians also took part. Accordingly when the doctors of the Church perceived that the Christians had a leaning to this festival, they took counsel and resolved that the true Nativity should be solemnized on that day . . ."

But it went deeper than that. The early Church leaders were liberal. They were profound in their understanding of people, and were content to give new meaning to old ways rather than to try to deny them. Pope Gregory said it all in the year 601 when he sent missionaries from Rome to the pagan parts of Europe. He ordered that all idols be destroyed, *but not the pagan temples*. If they were the people's temples, they were acceptable to Christ.

"And because they were wont to sacrifice oxen to devils, he said, 'some celebration should be given in exchange for this . . . they should celebrate a religious feast and worship God by their feasting, so that still keeping outward pleasures, they may more readily receive spiritual joys.'"

In this way the festival of the Nativity was grafted onto the sturdy stock of the ancient midwinter sun rites. Jesus in a way could be said to bring new light and warmth to a wintry world, just as does the sun at the winter solstice.

When we examine the individual customs of Christmas, we find echoes of this same transformation. The trimmings we take for granted comprise an intricate garland of pre-Christian traditions.

The early Teutonic tribesmen of the European forests gathered at a sacred oak to pay pagan homage to their god



What is Christmas without its music? Our familiar carols became popular in the 13th century. In 1741, Handel (above, left) composed the Christmas masterpiece, "The Messiah," and, in 1940, Irving Berlin (above, right) wrote "White Christmas."



Old Scrooge of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" was made memorable by Lionel Barrymore in many dramatizations.

Odin. Boniface, an English missionary of the eighth century, persuaded them to switch their affections to an evergreen tree bedecked in honor of the infant Christ. Others already worshipped evergreens for their power to stay green through winter's ice and snow. A fir or pine seemed like a promise of the eventual greenery of the spring to come, and so was already holy to the heathen. The boughs of evergreen trees and the sprigs of holly and ivy that had much earlier been associated with the midwinter sun holiday became part of the merry color scheme of Christmas. The green Christmas tree within the home was the next development. Some accounts say that Martin Luther was the first to put candles on a Christmas tree, in the 16th century. That touch of brightness was another link to the sun.

Pagan bonfires leaping high to awaken the sun in winter found their way into Christmas, too. It is a cold heart indeed that cannot be warmed by the crackling blaze of the yule log. "Yeu!" or "yol!" was the actual name of the midwinter sun feast of northern Europe. The word became "geol" in Old English more than a thousand years ago, and came to stand for Christmas Day, eventually evolving into the medieval "yule." The yule log, part and parcel of the pagan feast, came into Christianity with the word.

The precise custom of lighting a yule

log to celebrate the Nativity can be traced back at least a thousand years, though the lighting of fires to encourage the sun goes back many more thousands. There is a record of a German parish priest in 1184 who wrote of "bringing a tree to kindle the festal fire at the Lord's Nativity." In Germany, the yule log was called the *Christbrand*. It acquired magic characteristics that had nothing to do with the religion of Jesus. In one part of Germany the charred *Christbrand* was taken from the fire, and 12 days later, at Epiphany, it was placed in the cornbin to keep the mice away. In the villages of Westphalia, the *Christbrand* was pulled

How Christmas and its Customs Began

quickly from the hearth on Christmas Day and stored all year. Whenever a storm broke, it was hastily put back on the fire, for it was thought that lightning would not strike a home in which the yule log burned.

As the great log blazed, the peasants sang lusty songs of fulfilled harvests and hearty appetites. In one Swiss canton the song went like this:

May the log burn!
May all good come in!
May the women have children
And the sheep lambs!
White bread for everyone
And the vat full of wine!

ERIC MONBERG COLLECTION



This European Santa Claus was the acceptable U.S. version until 1881, when America's Thomas Nast presented his idea (right)

Singing and merrymaking thus became an intimate part of the Christmas celebration. In place of the Gregorian chants and somber Latin hymns of the day, a whole new musical literature began to spring up. Popular dance melodies were adapted and given jubilant texts that retold the Christmas narratives from the Gospels of Matthew and Luke. By the 13th century, the early versions of some of today's familiar carols were already circulating through Europe. Meanwhile, serious musicians built a wealth of great music around Christmas, of which Handel's *Messiah* is generally conceded to be the masterpiece. And not all the composers of Christmas music were Christians themselves. The most popular Christmas song of our own time is probably Irving Berlin's "White Christmas." In WW2 he personally sang it to jungle-bound and homesick GIs who called for encore after encore, sometimes with

tears unabashedly welling in their eyes.

Occasionally, the medieval Christmas celebrations got out of hand. Some of them turned into roistering revels that would not have been out of place at a Roman Saturnalia. The English word "wassail," which dates from this period, meant "to carouse," and wassailing became synonymous with Christmas. The new carols of the 14th and 15th centuries now started to stress the intake of good red meat and the flow of wine and ale, rather than the tales of the Three Magi and the iniquities of King Herod.

Particularly in prosperous England, the Christmas feast turned into a contest

were regarded as a relic of heathen times. Gone was the liberality of the early Church, thanks in part to excesses and in part to Puritan sternness.

Neither Cromwell's regime nor this grim outlook on Christmas could last very long. When the Puritan rulers gave way to the restoration of King Charles II in 1660, Christmas returned to England—more subdued than it had been in the old days, but nevertheless a joyous feast. And so it has remained, though the Puritan view still has some followers who denounce both the feasting and the gift-giving of the holiday as remnants of the Roman Saturnalia.

The mistletoe, which contributes so mightily to the Christmas frolic, also has an elaborate history. About 70 years ago, the great Scottish anthropologist Sir



of what Santa looked like (he added the stocking cap later). For a switch in customs, Europe soon adopted Nast's version.

of gluttony from Christmas Eve to Epiphany, the "twelve days of Christmas" still familiar in song. Jesters performed uproarious antics. Pantomimes and games stressed the boisterous side. Minstrels and a "lord of misrule" presided over the amusements. The holiday became little more than the old pagan midwinter festival once again, with scarcely an inkling of religious Christian meaning.

When the English Puritans of Oliver Cromwell overthrew the monarchy of King Charles I in the middle of the 17th century, they put Christ back into Christmas with a vengeance. By act of Parliament, all Christmas festivities were banned. The Puritans even went so far as to prohibit religious services on December 25. Christmas in Cromwell's time was a solemn fast day, lacking in any sense of joy. To celebrate was deemed evil, because the traditional festivities

James Frazer produced a massive work of scholarship, *"The Golden Bough,"* which used the symbolic status of the mistletoe as the point of departure for a vast exploration of human customs all over the world. Frazer's work has been debunked in many details by modern scholars, but a number of his findings are still accepted. He built his huge thesis around the rites of the priests of the sacred grove of Diana in Italy long ago.

Those who aspired to the priesthood, said Frazer, were required to pluck a "golden bough" which grew high on a sacred tree. This golden bough, which was mistletoe, had magical powers connected with the light of the sun. Its golden splendor made it important in the rite that insured the coming of spring warmth.

Frazer's controversial ideas about mistletoe have been challenged frequently.

(Continued on page 50)

VEEP'S DECISIVE VOICE. INFLATION AID FOR SAVERS. TRIPLING U.S. WATER NEEDS?



There are rare moments when the Vice President's decision is all-important. Such a rare moment will come up for Vice President Hubert Humphrey next January, when the 90th Congress convenes for its initial session.

In the Senate, the liberal bloc is spoiling for a fight over Rule 22, requiring a two-thirds vote of the Senate for cloture of a filibuster. The liberals have been trying for years to eliminate or soften this rule, which permits a determined minority to talk a bill to death.

Recent failure of the Senate to muster the necessary two-thirds vote needed to shut off the filibuster against President Johnson's civil rights bill, is sure to renew the battle over Rule 22. As President of the Senate, Vice President Humphrey can decide at the beginning of the next session that Rule 22 may be altered by a simple majority vote of the Senate, thus laying the ground for easier application of cloture.

As Senator, Mr. Humphrey was among the hottest liberals favoring the Change in Rule 22, but when the issue was fought out a few years ago, the President of the Senate at the time, Lyndon B. Johnson, made it clear he would not decide himself, but rather throw the question to the Senate, a question also to be decided by a two-thirds vote.

With increasing expectation of action on taxes in the forthcoming Congress, there's a slight whiff of hope in the air for the citizen who saves for the future by banking his money, buying insurance or investing in bonds.

The saver has long been a principal victim of inflation. He may get 5% interest for his money, but any increase in the cost of living nibbles that much away from his total savings.

Rep. Robert F. Ellsworth (R-Kan.) proposes to give the savers a break with the tax collector. His bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code to allow an individual taxpayer a deduction from gross income for depreciation of the value of his savings due to inflation. The idea, generally credited to Prof. Henry C. Wallich of Yale, would give savers a tax break similar to depreciation for wear and tear allowed owners of income producing property.

The time has come to add to our national roster of worries the matter of potable water.

By the year 2,000--little more than three decades in the offing--America's population, now 200 million, will be up to 300 million. At present rates of use and growth, our water needs will triple, according to the Department of Interior, so that our people will be parched by the time the next millennium arrives.

To meet this latest threat to peace of mind, the United States is for the first time undertaking a systematic, coordinated, continuing campaign of research, development and conservation, according to the U.S. Office of Water Resources Research.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES:

VIETNAM

"We either have to choose to meet the enemy here, or face the almost certainty of having to meet him somewhere else ... where the price of admission will be many times what it's been so far." Marine Commandant, Gen. W. M. Greene.

PEACE GOALS

"If I had the responsibility, I would do anything necessary to bring that war to an honorable and successful conclusion as rapidly as I could." Ex-President Eisenhower.

MAO SPEAKS

"The world is yours, as well as ours, but in the last analysis, it is yours." Mao Tse-tung.

AMERICA'S YOUTH

"I am encouraged by the new concern and sense of personal involvement I see in your generation. Vice President Humphrey.

CRIME INFLATION

"... The years of steepest increase in living standards have almost corresponded with those of steepest increase in crime." Britain's Home Sec'y, Roy Jenkins.

NO KIBITZING

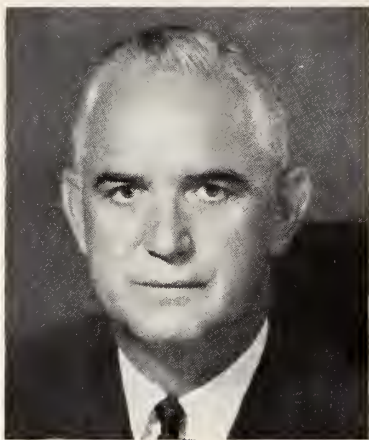
"The day has passed when our public responsibility can be met merely by offering sideline criticism of the government's efforts..." Pres. Wright of U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

CUBA UNDER CASTRO

"... Today, through the hemisphere, people are looking at Castro's Cuba more with pity than with admiration." Ass't Sec'y of State Lincoln Gordon.

OPINION ON UN

"There is no magic in the UN save what we its members bring to it. And that magic is a simple thing: our irreducible awareness of our common humanity and our consequent will to peace." U.S. Ambassador to UN Arthur Goldberg.



FOR YOUR INFORMATION

How Will We Welcome The Vietnam Vets?

By NATIONAL COMMANDER

John E. Davis

WHEN THE AMERICAN LEGION opened its membership to Vietnam-era veterans last August, the thought uppermost in our minds was to share a distinction of which we are proud. All of our members served honorably in the armed forces during times of open, armed hostilities against foreign powers. We have not opened our membership to the many "between-the-wars" veterans whom we cheerfully serve, champion and salute in all other things. Many of them served in tight spots from which some failed to return, such as the Berlin airlift, the Cuban blockade, and even the deadly period of "advisory" warfare against the Viet Cong before August 5, 1964. Yet our country was not engaged in outright warfare on such occasions. Our convention delegates—though torn by the shadings of meaning of what is and what is not war these days—have never voted to admit these "between-the-wars" veterans to Legion membership. But last August 30 our convention unanimously

moved to admit veterans of honorable service since August 5, 1964—when our country first engaged in open conflict with North Vietnam.

With that act we told the Vietnam-era veterans that we Legionnaires rank their service equal to ours. We said, in effect, that "Saigon," "Da Nang," "An Khe," "Demilitarized Zone," "Me-kong Delta," etc., stand in the same category of history as "Seoul," "Pusan," "Bastogne," "Iwo Jima," "Château-Thierry," and "Meuse-Argonne."

It is done. We have extended the *recognition*. So now we must measure and accept the *responsibility* that we undertook at the same time. Vietnam-era veterans have already joined the Legion, my own older son among them. Many of them are the sons and grandsons of Legionnaires. Some of them are joining the Legion with their own fathers, veterans of earlier wars who hadn't been Legionnaires before.

What do we now owe them, in every Post, every county, every district, every State? We *could* make mistakes that could carelessly undo what was uppermost in our minds when we passed a resolution bidding them welcome. There is a whole catalog of new responsibilities for us. Here are some, and may you add some more:

(1) The easiest and most natural bit of thoughtlessness would be to make "wallflowers" of our new generation of veterans. Did *you* ever join a group of strangers who shook your hand, then turned their backs on you—not to be mean, but because you were strange and they had old friends to talk to? It is altogether too natural. But don't let it happen.

The more one of our newly-eligible veterans is a gentleman, the less he will force himself on you. You must play the role of host until he feels at home. Don't expect him to barge in on your company. Invite him in. He *is* welcome. *Make* him welcome.

(2) Don't expect the tastes of Vietnam-era veterans to be the same as yours in all respects. The youngest Korea veteran isn't under 30, most WW2 veterans are over 40, no WW1 veteran is under 66. Conceivably your Post may now have new members as young as 18, and many in their early twenties. Let's hope these younger veterans, most of whom are of dating age or are "young-marrieds," may find in your Post opportunities for social activities for their own age group. Let's see to it that they do. Let them plan *some* of your affairs.



When they're civilians again . . . a new generation of Legionnaires.

(3) Don't fail to educate them in the Legion, or to give them opportunities to do Legion work. Many a Post may find in some Vietnam veteran just the fellow to carry on the coaching or managing of its junior baseball team in the years ahead.

Don't fail to tell them that Legion group life insurance may give them an \$11,500 policy (see p. 32) for \$2 a month. It is better in some ways than the insurance they had in service. It is especially valuable to young adults in the years before they can afford large amounts of permanent insurance. Don't just assume that they'll find out about it somehow. Tell them.

See that they are told of their rights as veterans. Acquaint them with some of their own special problems as veterans. The "Cold War GI Bill" has been passed, but it doesn't give Vietnam vets full wartime status. Have your service officer explain the proposed bill to give them that status. Have him explain to them why there's almost no

mortgage money available for the GI home loans they are entitled to. Because of "tight money," housing threatens to be as serious a problem for some Vietnam vets as it was for many WW2 vets. If it turns out that way, get them to report their difficulties so that the Legion can better put the problem in Washington in seeking a remedy.

Teach them to get behind just laws for their buddies, even when they might not be affected themselves. Teach them that the Legion stands for service and comradeship, not selfishness—and has grown great on that creed. Let's all set them the best example of that. If we don't, they may set it for us. Let's us hope they do if ever we fail.

(4) Try to qualify them for Legion leadership. With their youth and their energy, they can do a lot for America and your community in the Legion. They have proved themselves good Americans under enemy fire, as well as when under fire from some of their own countrymen. Encourage those who show ability and willingness to seek and assume responsibility. Give them responsibility when they merit it. Appoint Vietnam vets to Post committees so that they can find out what's going on and get their feet wet in our work. Let them get involved in Americanism, Scouting, Boys' State, Child Welfare, legislative work, service work, Oratorical Contest, Legion community betterment programs, hospital visitation, social programs. Don't wait for it to happen, make it happen. Groom them for Post commanderships, and get behind those who show that they have the right stuff.

THE VIETNAM-ERA veterans have it in them to be as good a generation of Legionnaires as any of their predecessors. No generation of young veterans ever understood the nature of Communism or the meaning of Americanism better than they do. They have battled against Communist tyranny in the front lines in order to bring freedom to others, as our Korean veterans did. The armed forces have had them working on civic action programs for the relief of the Vietnamese, when they weren't fighting. Rehabilitation is an old word to Legionnaires, and it isn't a new one to these young men and women. They have been trained to serve as good-will ambassadors as well as soldiers in other military theaters. They have had a running start at our kind of work at an earlier age than we did. Let's make sure that we put out to give them a chance to prove it.

NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

DECEMBER 1966

15% LEGION LIFE INSURANCE "BONUS" CONTINUED; BENEFITS SET FOR VIETNAM ERA LEGIONNAIRES WITH \$11,500 TOP; BENEFICIARIES GET A MILLION DOLLARS IN ONE YEAR FOR FIRST TIME:

By act of The American Legion National Executive Committee, all Legionnaires carrying American Legion Life Insurance will continue to be insured for 15% more than the contracted benefits during 1967 . . . For every \$100 stated in each certificate, death benefits paid in 1967 will again be \$115 . . . The 15% "bonus" was first established in 1966 for one year . . . It was continued for 1967 as a result of favorable experience.

In another action, the National Executive Committee established a scale of benefits for veterans of the Vietnam era who may join the Legion, by setting benefits for younger age-groups than previously covered.

Benefits up to age 29 were established at \$5,000 for a \$12 unit, or \$10,000 for a \$24 unit . . . With the 15% "bonus," actual benefits for 1967 would be \$5,750 and \$11,500 respectively for Legionnaires under 30 . . . Benefits from age 30 through age 34 were set at \$4,000 and \$8,000 respectively . . . With the 15% "bonus," such benefits in 1967 would actually be \$4,600 and \$9,200 respectively for the \$12 and \$24 coverages . . . Benefits are slightly different in detail in a few states due to state laws . . . Members who apply receive applications and information specifying the precise terms in their states.

Legion Life Insurance is "reducing term insurance." . . . At a fixed annual payment of \$12 for a minimum unit--or \$24 for a "double unit" (the maximum for each member)--the amount of insurance reduces with age . . . Members in each age-bracket pay approximately for the insurance risk in their own age group.

American Legion Life Insurance will have paid out more than \$1 million in benefits in a single year for the first time in 1966, according to the rate of benefits payments at the time of this report . . . 1966 will also see the 4-millionth dollar in benefits paid out since the insurance was established in the spring of 1958.

Insurance for all members is run on a calendar year, with all renewals due by Jan. 1967 . . . Billings have gone to all members already insured . . . Since the basic policy is a group policy for members of The American Legion, renewals for 1967 must show 1967 American Legion membership card numbers . . . Post adjutants or finance officers are reminded to furnish new cards promptly to members who have paid their 1967 dues, so that they may provide their new card numbers when renewing their insurance.

Members newly insured after Dec. 31 are insured from the first of the month following the month of application in most cases . . . Their initial payment is pro-rated for the balance of the year at \$1 a month for each remaining month for each \$12 unit . . . Thereafter they renew for a full year as of Jan. 1 . . . Thus an application filed this January would normally cover from Feb. 1 on . . . An application for a \$24 "double unit" filed in January would require a \$22 payment for the 11 remaining months of 1967.

Members with an adverse medical history as indicated on their applications may be required to provide additional information before a decision is made in their insurability . . . For the protection of all insured members, falsification of information on the application may void any insurance granted on the basis of the application . . . In the absence of an indication of adverse medical history on a truthful application, no further inquiry on insurability is normally required.

The growth of American Legion Life Insurance has accelerated in recent years after a vacillating start in 1958 . . . After nearly three years there were 34,451 members insured at the end of 1960, each with one \$12 unit . . . Near the end of 1966 there were roughly 80,000 individuals insured . . . With double coverage permitted, they held altogether 149,480 \$12 units.

Uninsured members who may be interested in further details are referred to a full page announcement and application form on page 41 of this issue.

DECEMBER 1966

Nat'l Executive Committee Holds Annual Fall Meeting

Committee adopts 45 resolutions; confirms appointments to nat'l commissions and committees; elects new Nat'l Vice Cmdr to replace Reed Beard, resigned.

At its regular fall meeting held at Nat'l Hq, Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 12-13, The American Legion National Executive Committee, presided over by Nat'l Cmdr John E. Davis, adopted 45 resolutions (see p. 35), heard reports from national commissions and committees, and confirmed appointments of chairmen and members to those policy bodies (see p. 34).

The wide range of matters which come before the Committee was never better illustrated than by this fall's work session. Resolutions were adopted on major items covering contracts running into many thousands of dollars all the way down to minor but necessary housekeeping details.

The Committee authorized a new age bracket in the American Legion Life Insurance Plan. As of 1967, veterans up through age 29 will be able to purchase a full unit of insurance worth \$10,000, which, with a bonus benefit of 15% also authorized at this meeting, would increase their coverage to \$11,500. (For full details, see Veterans Newsletter.)

Another important development in the area of Legion insurance was the creation of a committee to study the possibility of a hospitalization and sick benefit plan for American Legion members. Past Nat'l Cmdr Charles L. Bacon (Mo. 1961-62) has been named chairman and the committee will report to the Internal Affairs Commission at its 1967 meeting in the spring.

The Committee voted to recommend to Congress that the U.S. Constitution be amended to grant the people of Puerto Rico the right to vote for the President and Vice-President of the United States under the same conditions now enjoyed by the residents of the District of Columbia.

The Foreign Relations Commission was directed to study how the talents, abilities and energies of Legionnaires with Spanish or Latin-American heritage might be best used in promoting friendship and strengthening the fraternal ties between the U.S. and Latin American

countries. They are to report on this at the May 1967 meeting of the Committee.

In another action, the Committee reaffirmed The American Legion's long-established support of the concept of law and order by adopting Resolution 45. The action was taken because of the Department of Florida Post 124's promotion of an unauthorized boycott campaign in the name of and using the emblem of The American Legion.

Resolution 45 prohibits Post 124 and the members thereof from engaging in such boycott activity in the name of The American Legion and using the emblem of The American Legion.

Because other posts of The American Legion may not be aware of this policy, the resolution also called for its circularization to all departments.

There were several resolutions devoted to GI Home Loans which took notice of the difficult housing situation and tight money market currently existing. They call for: Congress to establish funds with the Federal National Mortgage Association to be used exclusively for the purchase of GI Home Loans for

WW2 and Korean War veterans for an additional three years (see p. 36 for related story); and, asks the VA to raise the maximum dollar amount in the Veterans Direct Home Loan Program to \$22,500 in certain high cost areas. This would make it possible for veterans to purchase homes with larger down payments and thus keep total prices of homes at more realistic levels.

Another action of the Committee amends the Constitution of the Sons of The American Legion to admit sons of Vietnam era veterans.

In keeping with the observance of the five dates relative to the celebration of the 50th Anniversary of The American Legion, the Committee authorized its spring, 1969 meeting to be held in St. Louis, Mo., May 8-9, in commemoration of the St. Louis Caucus held in May 1919.

Also authorized to meet there on May 6-7, 1969, are the Legion's national standing commissions and committees.

The four other events of the celebration will be: The American Legion 50th National Convention in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1968; Veterans' Day, Nov. 11, 1968, at Arlington National Cemetery, Va.; the 50th Birthday of The American Legion, Mar. 15-17, 1969; and the 50th Anniversary of the First National Convention of The American Legion on Veterans' Day, 1969.

Among resolutions adopted in the area of national security, the Committee called for: pay increases for armed forces personnel; an equitable retirement program for National Guard technicians;



National Executive Committeemen salute colors as fall meeting begins at Nat'l Hq.

the maintenance of our armed services at maximum authorized strength and the earliest possible production and use of the Nike-X anti-ballistic missile defense system.

Also urged was the strict enforcement of federal regulations and the protection of the constitutional rights of war veterans regarding the privacy of their service personnel files and records. The resolution further urged that the use of such records be restricted to persons within the military establishment.

The Legion's Temporary Financial Assistance Program, which has been providing funds for over 40 years to needy children of war veterans, was expanded by action of the Committee to cover children of Vietnam era veterans who are now eligible to join the Legion.

Among resolutions passed in the area of National Rehabilitation were those which called for: an increase in coverage from \$10,000 to \$30,000 on Servicemen's Group Life Insurance which may be carried by any member of the armed forces; legislation to provide nursing home care for veterans living in Alaska and Hawaii, and legislation to provide hospital and medical care in contract hospitals for non-service connected veterans living in Alaska.

During the meetings, National Executive Committeemen stood for the reading of a Memorial Resolution. On it were the names of deceased Legionnaires Robert H. Bush (Ia.), Clarence W. Bird (Vt.), Ralph B. Gregg (Ind.), Dr. Charles W. Hoshall (Okla.), Rev. Gill R. Wilson (N.J.), Ralph H. Stone (O.), and Ferris C. Watkins (Ill.).

Robert Bush, who was a Past Dep't Cmdr of Iowa (1950-51), and former Chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Security Commission died of a heart attack while attending the National Convention in Washington, D.C.

Since 1954 Clarence Bird had been Director of the Legion's National Economic Commission, and in such capacity was in Indianapolis for the Committee meetings when stricken by a fatal heart attack during his sleep on the morning of Oct. 12.

Earlier in his career Bird had served as Department Adjutant for Vermont, and with the Legion's Field Service of the Nat'l Rehab Commission in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

He was chosen Chairman of the Disabled Veterans Council of the President's Commission on Employment of the Handicapped in 1963 by the late President John F. Kennedy.

Austin E. Kerby, assistant director of the Legion's Nat'l Economic Division since 1953 and a WW2 navy veteran, has



Walter Trohan speaks to attentive committeemen at National Commander's Banquet.

been named acting director by Nat'l Cmdr John E. Davis.

The National Executive Committee also received and accepted the resignation, because of the press of personal business, of National Vice Commander Reed Beard, Bedford, Ind.

The Committee elected Robert M. Fritz 48, of Buffton, Ind., to fill the vacancy. Fritz, who was a member of the Nat'l Americanism Commission when named to the present office, had been Dep't Cmdr of Indiana in 1961-62.

National Public Relations Commission Chmn C. D. DeLoach reported to the Committee that sales of "The American Legion Story" by Raymond Moley, Jr., had passed the 8,200 mark. The book is available to Legionnaires through National Emblem Sales, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind., 46206, at \$4.50 per copy, prepaid, and \$3.75 each in lots of 100 or more, FOB, Wilkes Barre, Pa.

The National Commander's Banquet to the National Executive Committee was held the evening of Oct. 12 at the Indianapolis Athletic Club.

Featured speaker was Walter Trohan, Washington bureau chief of The Chicago Tribune Press Service since 1949. In his speech Trohan warned of the dangers in socialism, communism and the concept of the superstate. "The American way of life," said he, "which stresses individual accomplishments, self-dependence, and limited government, still is our greatest asset."

Legionnaires everywhere were saddened to hear that Jack Williams, 72, Dep't Adjutant of North Dakota, had suffered a severe stroke while preparing to board a plane for the flight home from Indianapolis on Oct. 14, following the Committee meetings. As of this writing, North Dakota's first and only adjutant is still confined to the Indianapolis Veterans Administration Hospital under intensive care and with no visitors allowed.

National Commission Changes

The National Executive Committee appointed members and chairmen to all 1966 national policy bodies.

Following is a list of the national chairmen whose appointments were approved. COMMISSIONS are in capital letters with committees and other divisions of commissions printed in italics.

AMERICANISM: Daniel J. O'Connor, N. Y.; *Counter-Subversive Activities*, J. E. Martie, Nev.; *Americanism Council*, Albert Woessner, N.Y.

CHILD WELFARE: Morris Nooner, Jr., Ill.; *New England Area*, Michael G. Di Lorenzo, R.I.; *Middle Atlantic Area*, George Ehinger, Del.; *Southern Area*, Hugh Lee, La.; *Midwestern Area*, Elmer Fuhrhop, O.; *Western Area*, Robert A. Gish, Wyo.

CONVENTION: James V. Demarest, N.Y.; *Contest Supervisory*, Donald P. Birkett, Iowa; *Distinguished Guests*, A. L. Starshak, Ill.

ECONOMIC: John J. Flynn, Calif.; *Employment*, William J. Chisholm, Colo.; *Housing*, Dr. Tom B. Clark, Okla.; *Veterans' Preference*, Raymond R. McEvoy, Mass.

FINANCE: Harold P. Redden, Mass.; *Life Insurance And Trust*, William S. Todd, Tenn.; *Emblem*, Julius Levy, Pa.; *Investments Policy*, C. R. Cagle, N.C.; *Overseas Graves Decoration Trust*, Nat'l Cmdr John E. Davis, N.D.

FOREIGN RELATIONS: Thomas E. Whelan, N.D.; *Foreign Relations Council*, Norbert W. Schmelkes, Mexico.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS: Donald J. Smith, Mich.; *Constitution and By-Laws*, Judge Alfonso F. Wells, Ill.; *Graves Registration and Memorial*, Joseph H. Hackett, R.I.; *Membership & Post Activities*, Earl D. Franklin, Jr., Colo.; *Resolutions Assignment*, Charles W. Griffith, S.C.; *Trophies, Awards & Ceremonials*, John C. Mann, Pa.

LEGISLATIVE: Clarence C. Horton, Ala.

NATIONAL SECURITY: Emmett G. Lenihan, Wash.; *Aeronautics & Space*, Roscoe Turner, Ind.; *Amateur Radio Network*, Collins R. Buchner, Calif.; *Civil Defense*, Dr. Stacey A. Garner, Tenn.; *Law & Order*, Paul S. Kinsey, O.; *Merchant Marine*, Henry C. Parke, N.Y.; *Military Affairs*, Monroe R. Bethman, Pa.; *Nat'l Security Council*, Granville S. Ridley, Tenn.; *Naval Affairs*, L. E. Page, Tex.; *Special Subcommittee Military Justice & Appeals*, Carl C. Matheny, Mich.

PUBLICATIONS: James E. Powers, Ga.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: C. D. DeLoach, D.C.

REHABILITATION: Robert M. McCurdy, Calif.; *Area A*, Thomas W. Byers, Conn.; *Area B*, Gates R. Richardson, Va.; *Area C*, Arthur V. Akin, Jr., Ga.; *Area D*, Al J. Sommer, Neb.; *Area E*, Agipito Torres, N.M.

Digest of Resolutions

The American Legion National Executive Committee adopted 45 resolutions at its fall, 1966 meetings. Here is a digest of the approved resolutions with identifying numbers.

- Authorizes appointment of a committee to study a hospitalization and sick benefit plan for American Legion members. (19)
- Creates new age bracket in American Legion Life Insurance Plan to accommodate Vietnam War veterans. (36)
- Increases benefits in The American Legion Life Insurance Plan for 1967. (37)
- Directs The American Legion Department of Florida, to take action to restrain Post 124, Miami Shores, Fla., from unauthorized, offensive and illegal acts in the name and emblem of The American Legion, including "boycotting" contrary to "principles of Law and Order," and "elements of vilification . . . and libel. . ." It also directs that, if necessary, the post shall have its charter revoked or suspended and that any mem-

bers engaging in such practices be expelled or suspended. This resolution also applies to all other members and posts in the Department of Florida under similar circumstances. (45)

- Petitions Congress to establish certain funds with the Federal National Mortgage Ass'n to be used exclusively for the purchase of G. I. Home Loans and that the discount rate not exceed the lowest rate being charged for F.H.A. Home Loans for special assistance. (10)
- Urges Congress to extend eligibility dates for three additional years for home loans to WW2 and Korean War veterans. (11)
- Urges VA to raise the Veterans Direct Home Loan Program maximum limits in certain high cost areas. (12)
- Authorizes the spring 1969 meeting of the National Executive Committee and national standing commissions and committees to be held in St. Louis, Mo., May 6-9 in connection with the 50th Anniversary Celebration. (20)
- Authorizes expenditure in 1967 of certain funds previously allocated in connection with the 50th Anniversary Celebration. (21)
- Amends the Constitution of the Sons of The American Legion to admit sons of Vietnam era veterans. (31)
- Recommends to Congress that the U.S. Constitution be amended to allow citizens of Puerto Rico to vote for President and Vice President of the U.S. (7)
- Calls for reopening of naval repair facility at San Diego, Calif. (13)
- Urges legislation to provide an equitable retirement program for National Guard technicians. (14)
- Supports strict enforcement of all Federal regulations and constitutional rights regarding privacy of veterans' personnel files and records. (15)
- Requests U.S. Department of Defense to maintain armed services at maximum strength. (22)
- Urges earliest possible production and deployment of the Nike-X anti-ballistic missile defense system. (23)
- Opposes the elimination or reduction of traditional benefits for armed services personnel. (24)
- Calls for legislation to amend Title 10, USC, chapter 69, to provide that members of the armed forces shall be retired in the highest grade satisfactorily held in any armed force. (25)
- Urges legislation to provide medical treatment for non-service connected veterans in contract hospitals in Alaska. (26)
- Urges legislation to improve the dependency and indemnity compensation program for dependent parents. (27)
- Calls for legislation to establish eligibility to VA benefits of those veterans conditionally discharged or released from active service who immediately reenter such service. (28)
- Asks legislation to amend Title 38 USC 612 (h) to provide medicines and drugs for veterans receiving increased pension on a need for regular aid and attendance. (29)
- Urges legislation to provide nursing home care for veterans living in Alaska and Hawaii. (30)
- Urges legislation to amend Title 38, USC to increase maximum Servicemen's Group Life Insurance from present \$10,000 to \$30,000. (32)
- Opposes enactment of legislation that would

remove existing attorney or agent fee limitations and penalty provisions in claims before the VA. (33)

- Urges VA Administrator to review procedures on payment of benefits to incompetent beneficiaries on death of appointed guardians. (43)
- Authorizes temporary financial assistance to needy children of Vietnam era veterans by the Legion's National Child Welfare Division. (2)
- Authorizes new administration agreement under The American Legion Life Insurance Plan. (35)
- Supports research on diseases of genetic origin. (3)
- Changes rules for the 1967 contests at the National Convention. (34)
- Temporarily bars one drum and bugle corps from Legion national convention contest participation and places it and another on probation for five years. (38-39)
- Bars two drum and bugle corps representatives from future participation in Legion national convention contests. (40-41)
- Requests Bureau of the Census to include war veterans as a group in the 1970 Decennial Census. (42)
- Rescinds certain Nat'l Rehabilitation non-legislative policy resolutions. (44)
- Authorizes method to dispose of resolutions which reiterate established Legion policy. (6)
- Authorizes temporary charters for: Lt. Eligio Yabyabin Post 44; Mt. Banahaw Post 47; Col. Andres Soriano Memorial Post 50; Gat. Andrews Bonifacio Post 39; and Mike Ver Post 46 in the Department of the Philippines. (16-17-18)
- Authorizes funds for the Veterans Committee of the People-to-People Program. (1)
- Authorizes service agreement with Otis Elevator Co. to inspect and maintain elevators in Nat'l Hq. (5)
- Authorizes acquisition of additional electronic data processing equipment for operation of The American Legion Magazine. (4)
- Revises rules governing award of the Alvin M. Owsley Trophy. (8)
- Amends rules governing presentation of the International Amity Awards. (9)

Nat'l Commander's Homecoming

The city of Bismarck and the state of North Dakota went all out at a Homecoming celebration held in honor of American Legion National Commander John E. Davis on Saturday, Oct. 8.

Davis, elected at the Nat'l Convention in Washington, D.C., Sept. 1, had been a two-term governor of the state as well as a state senator and is extremely popular.

Close to 200 Legion leaders from



Gen. Lewis B. Hershey was guest speaker at Nat'l Cmdr's Homecoming Banquet.



National Commander and Mrs. John E. Davis pass reviewing stand in antique car during 1½-hour Homecoming Parade held in his honor in Bismarck, N. Dak., in October.

around the nation and points as distant as Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, joined with North Dakota Legionnaires in the festivities.

These actually began with a reception for out-of-state guests given Friday evening, Oct. 7, by Past Dep't Cmdr and Mrs. Sam Tolchinsky.

Saturday's events included a luncheon by the Bismarck Chamber of Commerce, a 1½-hour parade with over 100 units participating in beautiful Indian summer weather, a reception for over 2,000 at the North Dakota State Capitol, and a huge Homecoming Banquet at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

So many people attended the banquet that it was necessary to seat them in other dining rooms around the hotel and pipe the program to the distant guests via closed circuit television.

Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, National Selective Service Director, was the featured speaker. An accomplished speaker and humorist, the general laced with wit his discussion of the trials and tribulations involved in administering the Selective Service System. He also commended Legionnaires for their sacrifices on behalf of the nation and called for "greater love of country on the part of others."

Hershey termed the homecoming "a fitting tribute to a gallant leader. I congratulate Nat'l Cmdr Davis on his election. But I think I should also congratulate The American Legion."

Gov. William Guy, U.S. Senator Quentin Burdick, and State Senator Evan Lips were among a long list of distinguished government and military leaders.

March of Dimes Child



Five-year-old Donna Dill of Hillsboro, Tex., the 1967 National March of Dimes Child, meets Nat'l Cmdr Davis at fall National Executive Committee meeting. Donna, born with an open spine, is now able to walk with the aid of leg braces and crutches following surgical treatment.

Earlier that day at a press conference, Cmdr Davis had hinted he might visit South Vietnam between Thanksgiving and Christmas to "see for ourselves what is happening out there and perhaps lend a little support." Also possible were visits to Japan, the Ryukyu Islands, the Philippines and Hawaii.

Nat'l Boys' State Conference

The 31st Annual National Boys' State Conference was held Oct. 8-9 at National Hq with 122 delegates from 41 departments attending. This was the largest

turnout in Boys' State Conference history.

Guest speakers to the group included: Tom Pauken, Chmn, College Republican National Committee, who spoke on Politics 1967 in Boys' States; Harold A. Eaton, Dean of Counselors, Boys' Nation, who reported on the 1966 Boys' Nation; and Captain James Mathison of the U.S. Military Academy. Charles F. Hamilton, Missouri Boys' State Director, presided.

The Conference's theme was "Changing Times—Are Boys' States Keeping Pace?" The delegates discussed procedures and exchanged ideas on the various methods used in their departments to better Boys' State programs. Subjects ranged from better registration methods for the Citizens (Boys' Staters) to law enforcement and respect for law and order.

Gray Hampton Miller, 17, President of the 1966 Boys' Nation, was guest speaker at the Conference banquet on the night of October 8.

VA-GI Bill News

The Veterans Administration reports that an interest rate of 6% may now be charged by lenders on home, farm and business loans which the VA guarantees or insures.

Until recently, the interest rate had been 5¼%, but a tight money market forced the upward adjustment so that veterans would be better able to find mortgages with which to purchase homes.

Though eligibility for most WW2 veterans to take advantage of VA guaranteed or insured loans has already expired, there still remains about eight months for the last of these veterans to apply for such loans. The final deadline is July 25, 1967.

Eligibility for WW2 veterans is determined by a formula which adds ten years to the date of their last discharge plus one year for each 90 days of service.

Veterans who were discharged for a service-connected disability and the widows of such veterans will be eligible up to the July 25, 1967, deadline.

The formula for Korean War veterans is the same and their final closeout date is January 31, 1975.

The VA also reports that between three and five hundred thousand veterans who served in the Armed Forces since Jan. 31, 1955, will take advantage of Cold War GI Bill training provisions in its first year of operation to enroll in college, trade school, high school or correspondence school classes.

The average age of these back-to-school veterans will be about 28 with half of them married.

Memorial Plaque Dedicated To Distinguished Legionnaire

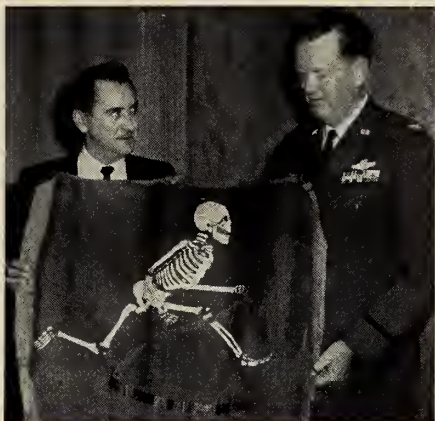


In June, 1963, Leon V. McArdle, Vice Chmn of the Legion's Nat'l Finance Commission and City Treasurer of Los Angeles, passed away while preparing for a vacation trip. Recently, a plaque was dedicated in his honor and placed in the Los Angeles City Hall. Flanking it are Mrs. McArdle and Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty. At far left is Norman Conn, 17th District Cmdr and Norman M. Lyon, Alternate Nat'l Committeeman for California and Chairman of the Plaque Committee. Next to Mayor Yorty is Past Nat'l Cmdr William R. Burke, and Arthur K. Snyder, Plaque Committee Co-chairman.

Plane Insignia Collection

The Air Force Museum at Wright-Patterson AFB, near Dayton, Ohio, has, says the Air Force, the most complete collection of original fabric insignia removed from planes flown in combat by units of the Air Service, AEF, in France in WW1. Still being sought are original insignias from the following U.S. Air Service units: the 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 25th, 28th, 41st, 49th, and also these Aero Squadrons: 50th, 58th, 88th, 96th, 99th, 100th, 104th, 141st, 148th, 155th, 163rd, 166th, 168th, 185th, 186th, 258th, 278th, 354th, and

AIR FORCE MUSEUM



Museum insigne from WW1 aircraft

638th. The Air Force Museum is anxious to hear from any former members of these squadrons who might be willing to donate their insignia for the collection—also, related uniforms, photos, etc.

The Museum is located at the west end of Main St. in Fairborn, Ohio, two blocks from Ohio state route 444. Parking and admission are free, 9-4 weekdays, 1-5 weekends and holidays.

In the photo above, The Grim Reaper insigne of the 13th Aero Sqdn, taken from the fuselage of a WW1 SPAD aircraft, is inspected by Royal Frey and Col. William F. Curry of the Museum.

Auxiliary Singing Champions

An upsurge in interest in choral group participation sponsored by American Legion Auxiliary units was evident dur-



Winner of Chorus title and tying for the Sextette crown: Unit 15, Sioux Falls, S.D.



Auxiliary Quartet champions turned up in this group from Unit 544, Twin Lakes, Wis.

ing the recent Nat'l Convention in Washington, D.C. Contests were held in various Departments and the champion unit in each represented the Department at the Nat'l Auxiliary Championships at the Convention.

There were four entries in the chorus competition, with **Unit 15, Sioux Falls, S.D.**, taking the championship and the first prize of \$300 over **Unit 69, Mayville, Wis.**, which netted \$175. Other entrants were (in alphabetical order) **Indiana** and **Pennsylvania**.

The sextette competition resulted in a tie for first place between **Unit 82, Caldwell, Idaho**, and **Unit 15, Sioux Falls**. First prize was \$75. In third place was **Unit 641, Baden, Pa.**



Winning the Auxiliary's Nat'l Trio crown and tying for the Sextette title at the Convention was Unit 82, Caldwell, Idaho.

First prize of \$60 in quartet singing went to **Unit 544, Twin Lakes, Wis.** Second (\$40) was **Unit 641, Baden, Pa.** The winning trio (\$60) was **Unit 82, Caldwell, Idaho**. Second (\$40) was **Unit 15, Sioux Falls**.

Financial Item from Vietnam

A letter from a military commander in Vietnam to Legion Nat'l Cmdr John E. Davis gives thanks for a special gift of \$200 from **Post 238, Rochester, N.Y.**, and tells something of how the money was utilized:

"We have helped the (Tan Phu Trung) villagers refurbish their market building, dig a new well for the dispensary hos-

pital, replace some of the hovels in which the militiamen's families were living, and improve the school plant. On Autumn Festival Day, more than 1,400 school children received individual gifts of candy and clothing.

"While we are able to get a fair amount of U.S. Aid through official channels, the benefits are often lost through lack of a few inexpensive items. For instance, I observed the villagers making building blocks out of cement and mud; it was explained that, while they were given cement, no sand was available. For a total outlay of 800 piasters (about \$6.50) we were able to have farmers haul ten square yards of sand from a nearby creekbed, a supply which should last for several weeks.

"Other planned projects include repairs to the school buildings and the dispensary. The latter has a leaky roof caused by a Viet Cong mortar shell. The purchase of a mortar (different kind) and pestle are also contemplated; these items will increase the output of a local industry—manufacture of dried rice cakes."

(Signed) Victor F. Diaz
LTC, Infantry
Commanding
HQ 1st Bn (Mech) 5th Inf

BRIEFLY NOTED

Kings County, N.Y., turned over a check for \$2,049 to Tupper Lake Mountain Camp, run by the Dep't of New York as a convalescent camp for Legionnaires recovering from major illness or surgery. Each year Kings County's Tupper Lake Committee visits the camp and inspects it, prior to its opening. The Brooklynites have been inspecting, and raising money for this cause for about 25 years.

An aid for posts desiring to "dress up" their meetings is a new movie, "It's Your Meeting," available from the Nat'l Hq film library. Produced by the Nat'l Membership and Post Activities Committee and staff, "It's Your Meeting" depicts actual American Legion posts in their performance of the ceremonies for the opening and closing of regular meetings, the initiation of new members, and the Post Everlasting for a deceased Legionnaire.

Cooperating in the film's production were **Post 985, Post 336, and Post 118**, all of **Chicago, Ill.**, and **Post 119, Greenfield, Ind.** The famous Post 118 color guard, "The Little Bills," demonstrates the posting of the colors. This 32-minute, sound, black-and-white 16mm film is available for a \$2.50 handling and service fee from: Motion Picture Section, The American Legion, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

POSTS IN ACTION

Characteristic of what many Legion posts around the country are doing these days are the services being offered by **Post 342 and Unit 342, Freeport, N.Y.** Young men, given the privilege of serving in the Armed Forces of the United States by their Draft Boards, meet at the post for coffee, buns, and breakfast rolls. Selectees, including those reporting for physical examinations and those reporting for duty, regularly assemble at the Dugout of Post 342 before boarding the



Marie Zvitcovich, Unit 342, and Post 342 Cmdr Larry Yanover serve young draftees.

7 a.m. bus for New York City. (See photos.) Six bus loads, each with 50 or more inductees, left last month. The project, intended to show that "somebody cares," is under the supervision of Marie Zvitcovich of the Auxiliary and Past Post Cmdr Gary Illgner.

Post 369, Dorchester, Mass., is another that is smoothing and brightening the induction experience for the nation's youth. In the photo below are (l. to rt.):



Operation Morale Boost, Post 369, Mass.

PC Walter Curran, Jr.; VC Richard Pond, Cmdr John Conley, and Adjutant John McSharry.

Post 948, South Scranton, Pa. (photo at right), won the Dep't of Pennsylvania Legion baseball championship for 1966 by defeating **Post 122, Kittanning,** in the finals. In the Pennsylvania Legion's All-East, All-Star Game at Connie Mack Stadium, Philadelphia, Jim Clouser, 17-year-old Pottstown H.S. outfielder (headed for Albright College), was voted the Outstanding Player by the 37 pro ball talent scouts attending.



Coffee and buns for draftees at Post 342, Freeport, N.Y., before they shove off

Post 73, East Orange, N.J., gave \$810 to the 1st Cavalry Division (Vietnam) Chaplain's Fund, to be used in constructing a Division Memorial Chapel. "The Chapel will honor our comrades who have fallen in battle in Vietnam," wrote Col. George S. Beatty, Jr., the Division's Chief of Staff. "It will have a memorial wall in which the names of our fallen comrades will be inscribed in sacred remembrance. A great deal of the material and equipment will be purchased with funds donated by members of the Division and interested friends."



Post 36, Utah: Flags for Veterans Day

More of these are on the way but **Post 444, Dow City, Iowa,** has come up with a four-war American Legion family. Life Member George C. Brink is a WW1 vet. Son George, Jr., is WW2. Sons John and William both served in Korea, while son Robert L. is a Vietnam vet. All four are members of Post 444. Robert L. attended Hawkeye Boys' State in 1960.

Post 303, Rockville Centre, N.Y., has adopted the 4th Air Commando Squadron now in Vietnam, which flies Attack Cargo 47 aircraft (our old friend, the

DC-3), and has been sending snack packages and books and corresponding with some of the men.

Over 1,000 copies of a patriotic recording, "The Flag Speaks," produced and directed by members of **Post 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.,** have been distributed without charge to public, private, parochial, and orphans schools in the county.

Dick Whitelock, of **Post 72, Palmyra, Pa.,** repeated as Dep't of Pennsylvania Legion Golf champion, winning a play-off with former winner Art Garrison. also of Post 72. **Post 386, Hershey,** took the team title with a total score of 628 from the performances of Bill O'Neal (who after 17 holes seemed to have the individual title wrapped up—he finished with a 150 total, one stroke behind the leaders) Guy Ramacciotti, and Pete and Geno Gasper. **Post 580, Monaca,** was runner-up. In the photo below are (l. to rt.): Charles Gangaware, Activities Di-



Penn Legion golf champ triumphs again.

rector; Richard Whitelock, champion; Harry V. Klein, Jr., 1966 Dep't Cmdr; Art Garrison, runner-up; and George Bellis, Activities Consultant.



Champions of Pennsylvania Legion Baseball for 1966: Post 948, South Scranton.

At first glance, there's nothing remarkable about the 132 volunteer hours with **Wilmington, Del., VA Hospital** patients spent by **Post 29 Legionnaire Milton C. Morris**. He also transports patients to the Perryville, Md., VA Hospital and to Milton, N.J., in his own car and on his own time. But Milton Morris is a paraplegic veteran, confined to a wheel chair, and drives his own station wagon equipped with hand controls!

Wood River Post 204 and **East Alton Post 794** of the 22nd District, Dep't of **Illinois**, cooperate with other vet organizations in sponsoring an annual Toys for Tots program, wherein volunteers repair used toys and fix up food baskets for needy families. The work is done by the past commanders and presidents. In the photo below is Mrs. Leo Hackethal, a member of **Auxiliary Unit 204**, who each year cleans, repairs, and makes clothes for some 200 dolls.



Auxiliare refurbishes 200 dolls for tots.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Charles L. Kessler, of Richmond, Va., Past Dep't Adjutant (1949-61), honored by U.S. Board on Geographic Names naming in his honor geographical feature Kessler Peak, located in Queen

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending Sept. 30, 1966

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Sept. 30, 1966	769,671
Benefits paid since April 1958	3,845,134
Basic Units in force (number)	139,455
New Applications approved since	
Jan. 1, 1966	10,438
New Applications rejected	1,644

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of the American Legion, adopted by the Nat'l Executive Committee, 1958. It is reducing term insurance, issued on application, subject to approval based on health and employment statement to paid up members of The American Legion. Death benefits range from \$9,200 (full unit up to age 35) in reducing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. For calendar year 1966 there is a 15% "across the board" increase in benefits to all participants in the group insurance plan. Available in half and full units at flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after Jan. 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, American Legion Insurance Trust Fund managed by trustee operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P. O. Box 5609, Chicago, Ill. 60680, to which write for more details.

Alexandra Range, Antarctica. He accompanied Admiral Byrd on his first South Pole Expedition, 1928-30, when "Little America" was founded, paid return visits in 1962, 1965.

Percy A. Lemoine, of Baton Rouge, La., former chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Child Welfare Commission, selected by U.S. Dep't of Agriculture as one of five experts to make a special study in Madagascar. His specialty will be farm credit and rice production.

Legionnaire **Charles S. Dougherty**, Judge of the Circuit Court, Chicago, honored in Chicago by American Medical Center at Denver with its 1966 Honor Award for work with veterans associations and long time support of the AMCD.

John J. Flynn, of Vallejo, Calif., chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Economics Commission, appointed by Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz to Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security.

Harold A. Shindler, of Lafayette, Ind., Legion Nat'l Historian, struck and seriously injured by a car on Meridian St., Indianapolis, in front of the Indiana Dep't Hq. He suffered possible fracture of the pelvis and of the hip joint, in addition to lacerations, etc. He's convalescing at the Indiana State Soldiers & Sailors Home, of which he is commandant.

Edward F. McGinnis, of Washington, D.C., a member of the Legion's Legislative Commission, appointed by President Johnson to the U.S. Battle Monuments Commission.

DIED

Robert H. Bush, of Des Moines, Iowa, Dep't Cmdr in 1950-51, and a former chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Security Commission.

Frank P. Douglass, of Pine, Colo., Past Dep't Cmdr of Oklahoma (1927-28).

Dr. Charles W. Hoshall, of Jones, Okla., a member of the Legion's Internal Affairs Commission.

Joseph H. Thompson, of Savannah, Ga., who attended the Legion's Paris Caucus.

Clarence W. Bird, of Chevy Chase, Md., Director of The American Legion's Nat'l Economics Commission, from a heart attack suffered while attending the annual fall meeting of the Nat'l Executive Committee in Indianapolis.

Joseph S. Long, of Riverside, Calif., Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1938-40).

Ferre C. Watkins, of Chicago, Ill., Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1927-29).

Ralph B. Gregg, of Indianapolis, Ind., for 26 years The American Legion's Nat'l Judge Advocate (1935-60).

Richard C. Patterson, Jr., of New York, a Founder of The American Legion who was assistant secretary of the Paris Caucus and one of the first three officers of its Executive Committee and a member of the committee on organization. Later, he served in turn as U.S. ambassador to four countries.

Dan W. Emmett, of Oxnard, Calif., Past Dep't Cmdr (1935-36) and former vice chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Publications Commission (1949-62).

John M. Galt, of Falls Church, Va., Past Dep't Cmdr (1943-44).

Thomas Vince Gorey, Sr., of Joliet, Ill., who attended both Paris and St. Louis Caucuses.

Perry Faulkner, of Montpelier, Ohio, Past Dep't Cmdr of Indiana (1922-23) and former head of U.S. Veterans Employment Service.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Reese T. Bennett (1966), Post 19, Heflin, Ala.
Louis B. Roczey, Jr. (1966), Post 282, La Mesa, Calif.

John P. Granahan (1966), Post 352, Los Angeles, Calif.

A. Edward Kiefer (1966), Post 416, Encinitas, Calif.

William W. Metter (1966), Post 423, San Clemente, Calif.

Anthony J. Gerhard (1966), Post 504, San Diego, Calif.

Joseph J. Hannemann and **Gail L. Ireland** and **Robert E. Lee** and **James P. Logan** and **Frank P. Lynch** (all 1961), Post 1, Denver, Colo.

Frank A. Prinzie (1965), Post 11, Bridgeport, Conn.

Charles V. Jones (1966), Post 4, Lakeland, Fla.

Jimmy Bone (1966), Post 14, Elberton, Ga.

Kenneth O. Hill (1964), Post 66, DeKalb, Ill.

Dale Slater (1966), Post 95, Vandalia, Ill.

August Sturtewagon (1966), Post 724, Atkinson, Ill.

Fred Kirchner (1966), Post 1156, Calumet Park, Ill.

George A. Hochbaum (1965), Post 20, Crown Point, Ind.

Carl N. Kilgus (1966), Post 82, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Harold E. Fuller (1966), Post 178, Garrett, Ind.

Everett J. Stutzman (1966), Post 386, Glidden, Iowa.

Fernan E. Bailey and **William Benoit** and **John Bouillon** and **Alex Breaux** and **Don Cormier** (all 1965), Post 208, Vinton, La.

(Continued on page 40)

Gordon W. Allen (1966), Post 197, West Yarmouth, Mass.

George W. Munns (1959) and William P. Pratt (1966), Post 70, Nutley, N.J.

William Rollins (1965), Post 70, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

William E. Christie (1966), Post 232, Clinton, N.Y.

Chauncey McGowan (1963) and Orville P. Snay (1964) and Peter L. Young (1965), Post 278, Schuylerville, N.Y.

Abraham S. Robinson (1964) and Irving. Besalier (1966), Post 340, New York, N.Y.

Walter C. Brennan and Frank Bonadonna and Joe DiLoreto and Frank W. Freiss and Harry J. Gitlin (all 1966), Post 391, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Edward R. Van Wicklin (1966), Post 603, Rochester, N.Y.

Edward Bolster (1965) and Alfonso A. Calabrese (1966), Post 1099, New York, N.Y.

James A. McQuilling (1966), Post 1242, New York, N.Y.

Joseph A. Ryan (1966), Post 1293, Jamaica, N.Y.

Walter L. Horan and Harry H. Traver (both 1965), Post 1467, Staatsburg, N.Y.

Lawrence J. Sabo (1966), Post 1711, Levittown, N.Y.

Dr. Herbert Paul Wirth (1966), Post 1755, New York, N.Y.

Randall Buchanan (1960) and Max Gorsuch (1961) and Edgar Bagot and George Barthold (both 1964), Post 33, Steubenville, Ohio.

Robert Bailey and Ezra O. Lancaster and Bryan W. Robertson (all 1966), Post 129, Stillwater, Okla.

Ralph Bowen and Orlie Davis and Joe Eckman and Warren Forman (all 1961), Post 35, Portland, Ore.

James De Pizzo and Leo Joseph Krinks (both 1966), Post 162, Sharpville, Pa.

Ed Martin (1966), Post 175, Washington, Pa.

Leo A. Achterman, Sr. and C. B. Altomose and Giles H. Burlingame and Montgomery F. Crowe and Elmer Heffer (all 1966), Post 346, East Stroudsburg, Pa.

Robert D. Pry and Ira M. Shoup and Calvin J. Taylor (all 1965) and George E. Meyar (1966), Post 380, Dravosburg, Pa.

Fred Caldwell and Julian Faure and Amie Gilles (all 1966), Post 573, Dunlo, Pa.

Andrew J. Kurtzrock (1965) and Charles E. Munn (1966), Post 785, Glenshaw, Pa.

David A. Arnott (1964), Post 34, Shannock, R.I.

Joseph O. Wittman (1965), Post 139, Seattle, Wash.

Matt A. Mueller (1966), Post 382, Menomonee Falls, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Lena Vaughan Whitney Post 63, Mesa, **Ariz.**; Finney-Collison Post 283, Bald Knob, **Ark.**; South El Monte Post 407, South El Monte, **Calif.**; Sun City Center Post 246, Sun City Center, **Fla.**; Marion Post 369, Marion, **La.**; Edward A. Whebbe Post 337, St. Paul, **Minn.**; Wolverine Memorial Post 196, Harbor Creek Township, **Pa.**

Also, the following **Philippines** posts: Gat. Andres Bonifacio Post 39, Caloocan City, Rizal; Lt. Eligio Yabyabin Post 44, Isabela, Basilan City; Mike Ver Post 46, San Pablo City; Mt. Banahaw Post 47, Quezon City; Col. Andres Soriano Memorial Post 50, Makati, Rizal.

Also: Northeast El Paso Post 510, El Paso, **Tex.**; and Lt. John Robert Ball Post 65, Charleston, **W. Va.**

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS SEPTEMBER 30, 1966

ASSETS	
Cash on hand and on deposit	\$ 1,254,589.68
Receivable	370,534.42
Inventories	364,221.75
Invested Funds	2,643,856.04

Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration Trust Fund	287,986.45
Employees Retirement Trust Fund	3,828,484.52
Real Estate	820,324.23
Furniture & Fixtures, Less Depreciation	195,997.78
Deferred Charges	114,261.59
	<u>\$9,880,256.46</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE & NET WORTH	
Current Liabilities	\$ 518,027.71
Funds Restricted as to use	29,288.98
Deferred Income	1,578,603.73
Trust Funds:	
Overseas Graves Decoration Trust Fund	287,986.45
Employees Retirement Trust Fund	3,828,484.52
Net Worth:	
Reserve Fund	75,119.11
Restricted Fund	821,325.68
Real Estate	820,324.23
Reserve for Rehabilitation	484,245.84
Reserve for Child Welfare	110,346.71
Reserve for Convention	60,000.00
Reserve for Mail List	289,034.84
Conversion	2,660,396.41
Unrestricted Capital	977,468.66
	<u>\$9,880,256.46</u>

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

- 2nd Div—(Feb.) Lawrence S. Chermak, P.O. Box 42262, Los Angeles, Calif. 90042
- 3rd Arm'd Div—(July) Paul W. Corrigan, 38 Exchange St., Lynn, Mass. 01901
- 3rd Div—(July) Clarence R. Watson, Box 6, Graham, Wash. 98338
- 4th Arm'd Div—(June) Ridsen L. Fountain, 4414 Volta Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007
- 6th Arm'd Div—(July) Edward F. Reed, P.O. Box 492, Louisville, Ky. 40201
- 8th Arm'd Div—(July) Henry B. Rothenberg, Rm. 1300, 134 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
- 12th Rwy Eng (WW1)—(Mar.) Joseph P. Haley, 733 W. Portland, Phoenix, Ariz. 85007
- 17th Inf, Co E (WW2)—(July) Joseph Morawski, Jr., 5313 W. Warner Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 23rd Reg't Eng (WW1)—(Apr.) Herman Velick, 1501 Stillwater Dr., Miami Beach, Fla.
- 25th Div—(July) John V. Baisey, Jr., Brentshire Apt. A-11, Pyramid Dr., Brentwood, Pa.
- 30th Div—(July) Saul Solow, 42 Parkway Dr., Syosset, N.Y. 11791
- 37th Eng (WW1)—(Mar.) James A. Graver, 2201 Cleveland St., McKeesport, Pa. 15132
- 44th Cav Recon Tp—(July) Raymond Black, 326 Quaker Ridge Rd., Timonium, Md.
- 45th Div—(June) Lloyd K. Avers, 2205 N. Central, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73105
- 63rd Div—(July) Edward G. Witt, 1790 Edsel Dr., Trenton, Mich. 48183
- 63rd Sig Bn—(July) J. R. Turner, Jr., 56 N. Cedar St., McDonough, Ga. 30253
- 82nd Airborne Div—(July) Carl L. Davis, 159 Gibson Ave., Mansfield, Ohio 44907
- 93rd Arm'd Field Art'y Bn—(June) D. L. Beetz, First National Bank, Springfield, Ill. 62701
- 96th Div—(July) Richard Klassen, 929 S. Myrtle, Kankakee, Ill. 60901
- 99th Div—(July) Harry Crossey, 5941 W. Leland Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60630
- 106th Cav—(June) Raymond McGee, 600 E. University Ave., Urbana, Ill. 61801
- 109th Eng, Co A (WW1)—(June) Gordon J. Dinsmore, Box 6107, Coralville, Iowa 52243
- 110th Inf, Co C—(July) Clifford W. Saylor, 231 W. Church St., Somerset, Pa. 15501
- 119th Field Art'y—(May) Oscar S. Diehl, 1504 Massachusetts Ave., Lansing, Mich. 48906
- 122nd Field Art'y, Bat B (WW1)—(June) Al Korcz 5758 Warwick Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60634

- 124th Cav, Tp F—(July) E. L. Warren, P.O. Box 280, Mineral Wells, Tex. 76067
- 152nd Inf, Co I (WW2)—(July) Pha Wood, Jr., 2432 Pearl St., Anderson, Ind. 46014
- 166th AAA Gun Bn—(July) Walter E. Hobbs, 3016 SW 50th, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- 217th CAAA, Bat C (Redesignated 494th AAA Gun Bn, Bat B SM)—(July) Herman N. Anderson, 1207 Elm St., Alexandria, Minn.
- 267th Port Co—(June) Robert L. Hamm, 4210 Maple Ave., Brookfield, Ill. 60513
- 317th Field Sig Bn (WW1)—(Apr.) Irving C. Austin, 41 Locksley Rd., Lynnfield, Mass.
- 337th Inf—(July) Charles R. Biddle, Rt. 4, Box 535A, Greensboro, N.C.
- 338th Inf (WW2)—(Apr.) R. C. Souder, P.O. Box 4248, Macon, Ga. 31208
- 415th Rwy Telegraph Bn (AEF)—(Apr.) H. A. Burkhardt, 2737 W. 87th St., Evergreen Park, Ill. 60642
- 479th Amphib Truck Co—(July) Charles Skelton, Chrisney, Ind. 47611
- 551st MP Escort Guard Co—(July) E. W. Lita-ker, 721 Wen-le Dr., Sumter, S.C. 29150
- 567th AAA AW Bn—(July) Floyd G. Shelton, 1905 College St., Newberry, S.C. 29108
- 634th Tank Dest Bn, Co C—(June) Frank G. Weisbrod, Rt. 2, Cambridge, Minn.
- 713th Rwy Oper Bn—(July) Orville K. Reynolds, 931 5th St., Union Beach, N.J. 07735
- 732nd Rwy Oper Bn (WW2)—(July) Ralph B. Rogers, Jr., 6306 Shelbourne St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19111
- 750th Eng Hvy Shop Co—(June) William W. Leonard, 8952 S. Carpenter St., Chicago, Ill.
- 753rd Rwy Shop Bn & Affiliates—(June) Ray Tittle, Rt. 1, Huron, Ohio 44839
- 818th, 819th, 820th MP—(June) Howard B. Rembold, 512 Kenmore Ave., Bel Air, Md.
- 1396th MP Co (Aviation)—(June) Cecil C. Shillingburg, 667 Washington Ave., Barborton, Ohio 44203
- Ambulance Service (WW1)—(July) James J. Cummings, 803 E. Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19134

NAVY

- 4th Marine Div—(June) Herbert B. Newman, 50 Sharon Rd., Triangle, Va. 22172
- 6th Marines, 97th Co (WW1)—Donald J. Mills, 642 Forest Ave., Evanston, Ill.
- 20th Seabees—(July) N. A. Cotner, M.D., Grove, Okla.
- 61st Seabees—(July) J. Odus Fuller 616 Glenn-dale Ave., Decatur, Ga. 30030
- Aerial Gunnery Instructors (WW2)—(Apr.) Art Durando, c/o Pachmayr, 1220 S. Grand, Los Angeles, Calif.
- LST 999 (WW2)—(June) N. J. Pratt, 106 Wynona Dr., Marietta, Ga.
- Tuscania Survivors—(Feb.) Edward T. Lauer, Sr., 8035 Stickney Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.
- Underwater Demo. Teams 19, 20—(May) John Kurkomel, 1168 Beach 9th St., Far Rockaway, N.Y.
- USS Bunker Hill (CV 17)—(June) Walter R. Miller, 741 Columbus Ave., Phillipsburg, N.J.
- USS Card (WW2)—(July) Frank L. Lakanookie, 972 Buckingham La., Mamaroneck, N.Y.
- USS Georgia (1910-14)—(Apr.) Memery Wyatt, 113 N. 13th St., Donna, Tex. 78537
- USS Leviathan (WW1)—(Apr.) R. Lincoln Hedlander, 45 E. Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
- USS Lexington (CV 2)—(June) Walter D. Reed, 5608 Ocean View Dr., Oakland, Calif.
- USS North Carolina—(June) Patrick Fonzi, 145 Glen Caladh St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15207
- USS Reid (DD 369)—(July) Robert T. Sneed, 1537 N. 59th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53208
- USS Saginaw Bay (CVE 82)—(June) Phillip L. Hall, P.O. Box 944, Marion, Ind.
- USS Richard W. Suesens (DE 342)—(Apr.) Cal Krause, 422 S. Dewey Ave., Jefferson, Wis.
- USS Swanson (DD443)—(July) J. D. Cahill, 1126 Pleasant Pines Rd., Mt. Pleasant, S.C.

AIR

- 89th Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(June) Walter Thorstenberg, Mentor, Kans. 67465
- 91st Bomb Gp Hvy (ETO 1942-45)—(July) Paul Chryst, 1458 Hilltop Rd., Pottstown, Pa. 19464
- 350th Fighter Gp. 345th Sqdn—(July) Jake Kingsbury, 2106 Wesley Ave., Collinsville, Ill. 62234
- 384th Bomb Gp—(Apr.) Samuel F. Arauz, P.O. Box 1942, Fort Washington, Pa. 19034
- 403rd Tp Carrier Gp, Hq & 13th, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th Sqdns—(July) Lorren L. Perdue, P.O. Box 3342, Montgomery, Ala. 36109
- 914th QM Co (WW2)—(July) L. C. Mosshart, 4205 Morrow, Waco, Tex. 76710

MISCELLANEOUS

- American Battleship—(June) Davis C. Graham, P.O. Box 11199, San Diego, Calif. 92111
- Pennsylvania Survivors of Pearl Harbor Attack —(July) Samuel P. Zangari, Cool Creek Rd., Wrightsville, Pa. 17368

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*After you sign up, your coverage gradually reduces.



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OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, Home Office: Los Angeles

GMA-300-6 ED. 5-63

7-130

THE GREAT INDONESIAN BLOOD BATH

(Continued from page 11)

When the coup failed, Aidit fled to a friend's house in the village of Solo. Military police, on Nov. 21, ripped open a bamboo cupboard in a corner of the bungalow and found him crouching there. Before the next dawn he was shot and tossed into an unmarked grave. Sukarno, whose "impending death" seems to have kicked off the whole volcano, outlived him.

The Great Leader returned to Jakarta, disclaimed any part in the plot and gave the victorious army generals the ticklish problem of what to do with him. Communist or no, Bung Karno remained a hero to millions of Indonesians. He was the super being who gave them a national identity after years of colonialism, and a dream of a Greater Indonesia. His lavish palaces, his many women, his monuments to himself and his general mismanagement had bankrupted the nation—but they had only enhanced Sukarno's popularity. It made a pleasing image to a people whose colonial overlords had viewed them as ignorant, dirty natives not so long ago.

While the army and many of his people mercilessly hunted down his former friends, Sukarno kept his title. And he kept much of his power until he and foreign minister Subandrio made a pair of mistakes in February. But that's getting ahead of the story.

WHAT WENT WRONG with the Communist coup back on Oct. 1? Its surprise was sufficient to allow several Communist youth cadres and two battalions of Communist soldiers under Col. Untung to seize the six doomed generals, take them to a big pit at the Halim air base called the Crocodile Hole, torture them, kill them, mutilate them and toss them into the hole.

But they missed the two top generals.

Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, the defense minister and builder of the Indonesian Army, slipped through a window when they arrived and jumped over a rear wall. The enraged Communists shot and killed his five-year-old daughter, but Nasution escaped.

The Reds stormed the wrong house when they went for Gen. Suharto, commander of all Indonesian combat troops. Aroused by the misdirected gunfire, he jumped into his car and sped to army headquarters to organize a counter-attack. Indonesians missed the 7 p.m. radio news on Oct. 1, 1965, because at that moment commandos flown in by Suharto from Bandung, 120 miles away, were recapturing the broadcasting station. Other troops under Nasution and Suharto besieged the Halim air base, and it fell after a brief skirmish. Within 20 hours the two biggest fish had slipped

through the Communist net and completely crushed the revolt in Jakarta. With their control of the army intact, they then smashed the Red takeover in Jogjakarta within four days.

With the imminent crisis over, the army had no difficulty in understanding why the Red purge had failed, or how it *might* have succeeded. This was an old-fashioned revolt, aimed at taking the seat of Government with a quick smash by a small force, and it was crushed by a counterattack that succeeded in holding the seat of Government.

More modern Red methods would choke the cities off with armed guerrilla forces operating in the countryside. But as we have seen, the Communists had no well-trained armed guerrilla force in Indonesia. Major Gen. Sumitro, army commander in East Java, recently told N.Y. Times correspondent Seymour Topping: "If Aidit had been allowed to organize his 'Fifth Force,' he would have moved to take over in Central and East Java." The Communists were strongest in East and Central Java and even today Sukarno remains most popular there.

From both the political and the military point of view, so long as Indonesian Communists still numbered more than 3 million members under militant local leaders, the army victory might be only temporary. Under Sukarno's patronage, the PKI had developed the most potent political organization in the country. It controlled many local governments. It had infiltrated the armed forces themselves at all levels, as the roles of Col. Untung and Air Vice Marshal Dhani had so recently demonstrated. The PKI also manipulated to some extent 20 million people in typical Red-front organizations, and if it needed help to grow a new head it had a direct wire to Red China.

THE ARMY REACTED swiftly to the continuing danger. Soldiers moved systematically from hamlet to hamlet. They interrogated villagers, then questioned suspected Communists—to release some, try some and execute still others on the spot. As late as last May, Seth King reported that the parade of suspects before army officers in the former USIA library building in Jogjakarta still continued, and that 65,000 people had been rounded up by Central Java's Diponegoro army division since the day of the bungled Communist coup. At the peak of the reprisals, canals and rivers were sometimes choked with bodies.

Where the army was present in force, students formed militia groups to capture and identify PKI members for the soldiers. Students of just two such groups told a U.S. newsman last spring

of delivering more than 1,700 PKIs to the army.

Where the army wasn't present in force, mobs took over themselves.

The hunt scoured the huge island chain, from little Timor—near Australia—through Bali, Java, Sumatra and many lesser isles.

There was little chance for the most active Communists in the villages to escape. The PKI had operated openly as the most favored of three political parties under Sukarno. Members of the other two major parties—the Moslem Scholars and the Nationalists—were entirely familiar with their local PKI rivals. They knew who and where they were. They hated them as atheists and as Sukarno's favorites. They hated them as tools of Red China and as members of a world political force of murder, terror, torture and violence. Until the purge threw the whole country into a spasm of blood-letting, political murder was considered "un-Indonesian."

PHOTOS OF THE mutilated generals and the image of Nasution's slain little daughter stirred millions of Indonesians to a rage of which they had not been thought capable. When the Moslems in Kediri, East Java, slew 25,000 of the city's supposed 125,000 Communists, the Iman of Kediri told newsmen: "The Communists deserved the people's wrath."

The army selected and trained some civilian groups to help carry out the purge. One was a youth group called the Tamins, who dressed in black and operated as teams. Many PKI members hanged themselves or took poison when they heard that the Tamins were approaching their village. Another was Anser, the youth organization of the Moslem Scholars' party. Anser helped track the PKIs down in East Java, sometimes slaying them with giant peasant scythes. In Central Java both the Moslem and Nationalist parties joined in the hunt.

The fabled island of Bali was quiet until Dec. 16, when hundreds of students suddenly went on a rampage, killing all known and suspected PKIs in the town of Sesetam in a single night. On the western end of Bali, mobs sacked the palace of the Rajah of Negara, who had allowed the PKI to meet on palace grounds. Servants and family were killed, but the Rajah appears to have died of a heart attack.

Local Communist headquarters proved to be traps for PKI leaders. Students cornered 40 of them in their party building in Medan, Sumatra's biggest city, then threw gasoline on the building and burned it. In another Sumatran town, Moslem youths pursued PKI

(Continued on page 44)

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members from floor to floor of their headquarters, flinging them from windows to be seized and hacked by waiting crowds below. On another island, soldiers machinegunned 100 Reds who were cornered in a building.

Inevitably the mob violence got entirely out of hand in some places, resulting in numerous killings for personal reasons carried out under the cloak of the purge. In the larger cities, where such violent passions could lead to complete anarchy, the army kept a tighter lid on things itself. For months, in Jakarta, disciplined block-by-block night searches sought out Communists, hidden arms and evidence of Communist activities. Prisoners were quietly trucked out of town before dawn, and daylight saw no such bloody scenes as it did in more remote places.

BY MIDWINTER the frenzy had spent itself, though the systematic search for PKIs by the army continued into the spring.

Then began the ticklish job of restoring political order, a weird and confused chapter that is far from finished yet.

Sukarno returned to his palace as president, with an air of innocence of the Red coup. He continued to make his celebrated speeches calling on all Indonesians to "follow my teachings." His cabinet returned, too, including his pro-China foreign minister, Subandrio. They acted as if nothing involving them had happened. If that seems strange from a distance, one must remember that for 20 years Sukarno has been a sort of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln rolled into one to the Indonesian masses.

One must remember, too, that the army, though now in actual power, had no political base on which to take over the Government outright. To do it by main force could bring new rebellion. The political leaders (not the youth) of the Moslem and Nationalist parties, both quite strong in East and Central Java and suspicious of "big city" doings in Jakarta, had been happy to join with the army to destroy their common enemy. But not with any idea of setting up a permanent military government. Navy and air force leaders were also jealous of the new powers of the army.

In all this, Sukarno now became a pawn. All through 1966, no charges were leveled at him by the army. He was accepted at first as the figurehead national political leader under which the army could rule if they "saved his face" by saying nothing of his guilt.

But Sukarno didn't play that game. He acted as if nothing had changed. In February, he fired Gen. Nasution as defense minister. Then foreign minister

Subandrio went him one better by demanding that both Gen. Nasution and Gen. Suharto be tried for their part in the purge of the Communists. That did it. The army commanders were in no mood to take orders from Subandrio, long the Number Two mouthpiece of the pro-Communist fulminations of Sukarno's government.

Quickly the military rallied behind Gen. Suharto, the quiet career officer who proved to be more deft at political in-fighting than Nasution. It is plain that Gen. Suharto decided that the Great Leader must turn over his powers and eventually be removed. It is as plain that he decided that Sukarno's reduction must be engineered by civilians, not by the army. Gen. Suharto carefully avoided any public criticism of the president. Nor did he protest when Sukarno continued issuing sweeping decrees, but it was noticed that the army paid little attention to his orders.

Gen. Suharto began to exert pressure from backstage. Most of it came from two anti-Communist student unions—*Kami* (university students) and *Kappi* (public school students), both of which had been suppressed when the Communists held sway under the late D.N. Aidit.

With Gen. Suharto's encouragement, they became a powerful weapon against Sukarno, harassing him almost daily with noisy demonstrations outside his palace, while the old man looked on in helpless rage. Student leaders consulted with Gen. Suharto constantly and the student unions operated under army protection. They often used army trucks to transport their followers from one demonstration to another.

"The *Kami* has become a tool for social control," Gen. Suharto blandly told newsmen when questioned about the charmed life the youngsters seem to lead. "I like to consider them as the parliament of the streets."

Sukarno seemed to understand nothing of the new order, and felt that—as of old—he could do anything he pleased by appealing directly to the masses. In February, ignoring the growing clamor to ban the PKI as a political party, he boldly appointed several known pro-Communists to his cabinet! The students responded by racing through Jakarta, rioting, slashing car tires and finally storming the president's palace. Chagrined, the president finally canceled the new appointments.

On March 1, when Sukarno tried to clamp an official ban on *Kami*, their junior allies in *Kappi* quickly reacted. On March 3, thousands of high school youngsters surged into Jakarta. One group of boys and girls quickly sur-

rounded the Ministry of Basic Education, hoisting their banner atop the building. Others swarmed to the foreign ministry looking for Subandrio, who had discreetly moved elsewhere.

Sukarno's troubles grew worse the next day when Gen. Suharto advised him by letter that the army intended to arrest 16 cabinet ministers it considered pro-Communist or corrupt or both. Sukarno angrily pigeonholed the letter.

On March 8, students attacked Red China's consulate in Jakarta, using a steamroller to smash through the gates. The youths turned the building into a shambles, then proceeded to burn Chinese officials' cars and sack the office of Peking's official New China News Agency.

Then a student contingent boldly broke into Subandrio's foreign office. Surprised guards fired tear gas, but the youngsters clamped handkerchiefs over their faces and romped through the building destroying archives and tossing confidential papers out of the windows. Sukarno arrived at the building shortly after the kids had left. "This is no longer a political game," he shouted as he stared at the damage. "This is counterrevolution!"

The incensed president summoned leaders of Indonesia's political parties to his palace and demanded that they issue a joint statement denouncing the students. Most of the leaders refused at first, but when Sukarno threatened to throw them in jail, they put out a half-hearted statement saying they "cannot agree with the methods employed by school-going children."

This enraged both the students and their families. The following day, the parties put out a second statement explaining lamely that they had not had time to think over the first one before it was issued.

Sukarno called an emergency cabinet meeting for March 11, warning his ministers to get there before 6 a.m. to avoid being waylaid on the streets by roaming students. By this time more than half a million youngsters from all over Indonesia had poured into Jakarta and were paralyzing the main streets. Apparently getting wind of Sukarno's precautions, the students turned out early on March 11. They held up half a dozen ministers for four hours, forcing the president to delay the meeting until 10 a.m.

For more than an hour, Sukarno harangued his ministers. At 11:05 a.m., he looked up impatiently when an aide handed him a note. After a glance, he paled and began reading intently.

"There is a company of irregular troops outside the palace to kidnap the president and ministers," the note said. The meeting broke up as Sukarno and Subandrio hastened to a helicopter to

fly to the summer palace at Bogor, 40 miles away. Subandrio left in such haste that he left his shoes under the conference table.

THAT NIGHT, Gen. Suharto sent a delegation of three generals to Bogor to warn Sukarno that he could no longer guarantee his safety from mob violence unless he turned over emergency powers to Suharto. The delegation also insisted that Sukarno sign a statement expressing full confidence in the armed forces. In return it was agreed to let Sukarno stay on as nominal president.

Sukarno wearily reached for a pen and signed the decree. It was enough for Gen. Suharto. He quickly banned the PKI and arrested Subandrio, ordering that he stand trial on charges of subversion and corruption. The presidential guard was disbanded and Gen. Suharto replaced it with his own troops, to keep Sukarno a virtual prisoner. The president was allowed to continue making speeches and going through the motions of office, but he was forbidden to go anywhere except shuttle between his palaces in Bogor and Jakarta.

Former Defense Minister Nasution, after months of giving counsel from the shadows, was named chairman of the provisional people's consultative congress, the nation's top legislative body.

SUKARNO WAS a hard loser. A short time later he told guests at a palace dinner that he knew potent forces were trying to ease him out. Then he shook his head emphatically.

"They can assassinate me, they can kill me, but they will never topple me," he declared.

In reality, quite the opposite has happened so far. The army has no desire to assassinate the aging folk hero, but Sukarno has been, for all practical purposes, toppled. His image with the masses is being undermined, his ties with Red China destroyed. The new Government has made its peace with Malaysia, rejoined the United Nations and put an end to fulminations against "Western imperialism." When Sukarno still tries to go over the army's head to the masses, howling youths of *Kami* and *Kappi* are there to hoot and jeer him, and cry for publication of his guilt. As these words went to press, the trial of Subandrio ended and he was sentenced to death. In addition to being Sukarno's foreign minister, Subandrio had been his Air Marshal. Now the army leaders have turned to Air Vice Marshal Omar Dhani, who had harbored the forces of the Red plot of October 1965 at the Halim base. Dhani's trial is next, and the outcome is almost certain, for Dhani's guilt was more open than Subandrio's.

THE END

PERSONAL

CHRISTMAS GIFT TRENDS. LIFE INSURANCE LOANS. UNWANTED MERCHANDISE.

Although some metals have been in short supply lately, Christmas merchandise this year will be just about as plentiful as ever. **But prices will be up 3% to 5%**—and probably will keep moving that way in the months ahead.

Color television is sure to be an enormous seller. About 900,000 sets will change hands this December, so you may have to do some shopping around and compromising to get color in time for the holidays.

Personal grooming aids will be another popular gift category. This includes electric toothbrushes, shavers, hair dryers, massagers, manicure sets, shoe polishers and cordless clothes brushes. One item that looks like an especially fast mover is a \$19.95 "Steam/Press Valet" by Westinghouse—a boardless iron you fill with water, plug in, and whisk the creases out of your clothing.

If you're figuring on buying a major appliance, remember that 1) **the trend now is away from white toward green, coppertone and even red**, and 2) **dishwashers are a growing favorite.**

Tape recorders and players, portable radios and cameras again will be high on shopping lists, and this year they will have an extra attraction: **Their prices are relatively stable.** One reason is that competition (especially foreign) is so severe.

★ ★ ★

Because of high interest rates, **borrowing against life insurance has been on the rise.** Here's why:

- The rates are very low—around 5%.
- There are no "hidden" charges. The 5% is the simple annual rate.

Remember that you can borrow up to 95% of the so-called "cash value" of a life insurance policy (but not term or group policies) for as long as you need the money. If you pass away before you repay, the loan is deducted from what your beneficiary gets.

But that contingency can be avoided, too. To get around it, **you can buy term insurance with the dividends from your original policy** and thus more or less offset the loan. And, in most cases, interest charges are tax deductible.

★ ★ ★

This is the time of year when you are apt to find unordered merchandise (usually gadgets) on your doorstep. How do you handle the situation?

• If the goods came from a religious or charitable institution (key chains and similar trinkets), they probably were sent in the hope you would make a contribution. If you don't, that's that. Keep the trinket.

• **If the merchandise has some value, it may very well be the result of a racket** (there's been a recent one in light bulbs). Here's what the postal laws say: You don't have to pay for the goods and you don't have to send them back. Moreover, some states (New York, for one) have supplementary laws prohibiting the forwarding and delivery of unordered merchandise by means other than the mails. If the sender nevertheless harasses you, **notify your Better Business Bureau.**

Occasionally, reputable people (the book or record clubs) may send you some of their wares after you have canceled. They just couldn't turn the faucet off in time. In such cases, they usually ask return of the goods at their expense. If you don't oblige, they probably will forgive you rather than risk your ill will.

★ ★ ★

The offshore vacation season again is going to be a whopper and cruise ships are in for a bonanza.

Traveling by ship (which often is your hotel all the way) costs about \$30 per day per person, minimum. Heaviest traffic will be to St. Thomas, San Juan, Curaçao, Martinique, Barbados, Jamaica, Nassau, La Guaira and Port of Spain (in that order). Bermuda ranks high, too—though it's becoming more of an airport than a seaport. The same goes for Mexico and Hawaii.

In all, **vacation prices are up some** (it's pretty hard to cite an exact figure, but 5% would be in the ballpark). **The months with the big bookings are December, February and March.**

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

First Aid For Outdoorsmen

BEFORE TAKING THAT hunting, fishing or camping trip into the boondocks, be sure to learn at least the basic rules of First Aid. Nobody is immune to accidents, and the life you save may be your own.

A *First Aid Kit* is a necessity. Drugstores sell them ready-made, or you can assemble your own in little plastic boxes. You needn't carry it on you at all times, but it shouldn't be any farther away than your car, camp or boat. Its Band-aids, pads and antiseptics will take care of minor injuries and prevent infection. Add an anesthetic ointment for reducing pain, and antiseptic pills for purifying drinking water. Also a few ammonia inhalants. If you must travel light, put a few Band-aids and a small tube of antibiotic ointment in your pocket.

Fracture of an arm or leg is a common serious injury. You can recognize it by (1) a limb out of shape, (2) movement causing pain, (3) immediate black-and-blue color, or (4) the victim's being unable to move it. When in doubt, treat it as a fracture anyhow; it can't do any harm. The first rule is: don't move the victim until splints have been applied. Splinting requires little skill. First straighten the arm or leg, unless the suspected break is at a joint. Pad it with a jacket or shirt. For splints use tree branches, an oar or even a rifle if nothing else is available. Bind to the broken arm or leg with your gun sling, belt or strips of clothing. The purpose of the splint is to keep the broken member immobile. If the fracture is an "open" one (skin broken), the wound must also be padded with gauze or cloth to keep out infection.

Gunshot wounds are the ones most feared. Their greatest danger usually is bleeding which can make even a relatively minor wound fatal. In treatment you must (1) stop the bleeding, (2) dress the wound, and (3) minimize shock due to loss of blood. In the case of a body wound, put a cloth dressing on it, hold it in place with pressure and get medical help as soon as possible. In an arm or leg wound that is simply oozing blood, hold the dressing with pressure until the bleeding stops. If it doesn't stop, or is too copious, you must apply a tourniquet. When the blood spurts bright red (severed artery), fasten the tourniquet between the wound and the victim's heart. When it's dark purple and flowing slowly (severed major vein), fasten the tourniquet on the side away from the heart. The tourniquet can be a belt or strip of cloth, tied tightly. But loosen it for one minute every 15 minutes because if circulation is cut off for a longer period, the tissue will die and gangrene will occur. Be extremely careful in the use of a tourniquet. Protect the wound itself with a bandage, or with any cloth in an emergency. To reduce shock, make him comfortable and warm, loosen tight clothing, and lower his head and shoulders to increase blood flow to the brain.

Snake bites, even poisonous ones, are seldom fatal if treated in time by a doctor.

Antivenom serum rarely is necessary. In fact, many authorities have concluded that there is just as much danger from infection or a severed artery resulting from amateur surgery as there is from the snake bite! The old cut-and-suck treatment of a rattlesnake bite, consisting of an X-cut with a razor blade and suction to draw out the serum, should not be used when it is possible to get the victim to a doctor within an hour or two. Meanwhile, he should be kept completely inactive. The same is true for the coral snake needs more immediate treatment, however. All snakes aren't poisonous, so try to get a close look at the attacker. If it's a poisonous species, the head will be triangular with a shallow pit behind each eye. Also, a poisonous bite will discolor, swell and become painful within minutes.

Lightning can be hazardous. Remember that when lightning strikes in an area, it will invariably hit the tallest object in that area. So keep small and away from tall objects. You're safe in a forest, but not beneath the tallest tree. You're a perfect target when you're standing in the open on a golf links, especially if you're wearing metal-spiked golf shoes. Lie down. You'll get wetter than you would in the shelter of that small clump of trees some distance away, but you'll also be safer. You're an A-1 target in a rowboat in the center of a lake, too. For more lightning facts, go back and read "Lightning On The Prowl" in the June 1966 issue of this magazine. First aid for someone struck by lightning is the same as treatment for shock.

Eye infection among outdoorsmen is more prevalent than is realized. All it takes is a snap of a branch or twig against an unprotected eye. And too often it can lead to loss of sight! Wear sunglasses (or prescription glasses) when traveling through brushy areas. And just in case, include an eye dropper and a small package of boric acid powder in your first aid kit. A teaspoon of the powder, dissolved in a pint of boiled water, then cooled, will kill infection.

Heart attack in the outdoors is a terrifying emergency. The victim turns gray, has difficulty breathing, grasps his chest in pain. Place him in a sitting position, not on his back where he will have even more difficulty breathing. Do not let him move! Help him vomit if he wants to. And search his pockets; he may be carrying nitroglycerine or amyl nitrite for his condition.

Abdominal pains may be caused by appendicitis, ulcers, gall bladder, etc. When they occur, do not write them off as simple indigestion. Place the victim in a semi-reclining position with knees bent and a folded coat or some other support beneath them. Wet a cloth with cold water from a stream or lake (ice pack is best) and apply to the most sensitive area of his abdomen. Do not give a cathartic, or anything to eat or drink, even water. Before treatment, at the first sign that the pains are serious, send

for a doctor if possible. Otherwise you have no alternative but to wait until the attack subsides, which it will in most cases eventually, and the victim can be moved.

SPORTSMAN'S FIRST AID KIT is a handy item for outdoor types. In addition to the usual items you'd expect, this kit also has scissors, forceps, water purification



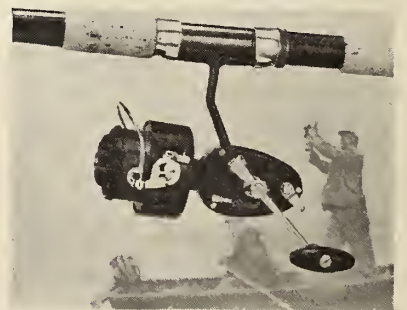
J & J's Sportsman's First Aid Kit.

tablets, salt tablets, ammonia inhalants, and a snake bite unit. Comes close to being a survival kit. Made by Johnson & Johnson and sold nationally for \$7.25 each.

WHEN WATERFOWL SHOOTING over decoys, you can make the decoys more enticing by cutting wings from stiff wrapping paper and pinning or stapling these to the sides, writes Clare Markey of Chillicothe, Mo. The wind flaps the wings and the ducks are fooled every time.

FOR HUNTERS who separate and plan to meet later, here's a tip from David Amborn of Bangor, Wis. The telephone poles along a highway are numbered. When the party enters the woods, each should remember the number of the nearest pole. Later, exiting at a different spot, each hunter can follow the poles to the original one.

FOR AN ANGLER'S CHRISTMAS: the new Mitchell 410 spinning reel, made by



Garcia's fast-retrieving Mitchell 410.

the Garcia Corp. It runs on roller bearings, has a 5-to-1 gear ratio on retrieve, is equipped with the new smooth, freeze-proof Teflon drag. In tests, it has been given a top rating, even for bone fishing. Price: about \$22.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

DOOLITTLE'S RAID ON TOKYO

(Continued from page 22)

or Chungking and never explained by the Navy to this day.

On the morning of the 17th, the B-25's were loaded with bombs and positioned to the rear of the deck. Armament crews loaded the guns; mechanics ran up the engines and made last-minute adjustments. Fuel tanks were topped off at dusk and Doolittle's men received their final briefing.

At 3:05 a.m., the "Big E's" radar picked up a blip and the task force turned northward to avoid detection. At the same time, General Quarters was sounded and all hands rushed to battle stations. When the blip faded, the six-ship force turned westward again. At dawn, search planes were launched from the *Enterprise* and a combat air patrol was sent overhead to guard against surprise attack. At the same time, the weather worsened and rain squalls swept across the decks. Green water smashed over the *Hornet's* bow and sluiced aft through the bucking B-25's.

At 5:58 a.m., a search pilot from the *Enterprise* reported an enemy vessel only 42 miles away from the force and added cryptically, "Believed seen by enemy." This time Halsey ordered his ships to turn left and then westward again as no further sighting of the Japanese vessel was reported.

At 7:30 a.m., lookouts on the *Hornet* spotted the masts of an enemy picket ship only 20,000 yards away. At the same time, the *Hornet's* radio operator intercepted a Japanese message which had originated close by. The moment of decision had come. The B-25's had to be launched immediately so the task force could execute the time-honored maneuver known as "getting the hell out." Halsey blinkered a message to Mitscher:

Launch Planes X To Col Doolittle And Gallant Command Good Luck And God Bless You X

THE BLOOD-CHILLING blare of the Klaxon on the *Hornet* sent the Doolittle crews into action. Eighty men jammed personal belongings into B-4 bags and raced to their assigned planes. Slipping and sliding on the ever-shifting deck, the Navy plane handlers helped them aboard and then towed the first plane—Doolittle's—into position with its left wheel lined up with a long yellow line painted along the *Hornet's* deck.

At 8:20 a.m., Jimmy Doolittle started his engines and revved them up in an increasing sound of fury. The plane director swung his checkered flag in a circle faster and faster. The B-25 bucked and strained as the engines roared wide open. When the flag dipped downward, Doolittle released the brakes and roared down the deck just as the bow smashed

into a wave and then lifted skyward. The B-25 snapped upward after rolling only a few feet. The 40-knot wind over the deck and the speed of the carrier meant that only a small differential had to be made up in order to boost the Mitchell into the air.

For the next hour, the remaining 15 planes struggled off the deck to follow Doolittle into the western sky.

While the B-25s roared toward Japan in a long ragged line, Admiral Halsey about-faced his ships and headed eastward at full speed.

The weather from the carrier to the coast of Japan was in the big bomber flight crews' favor. They had departed under a low ceiling with limited visi-



"Act natural."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

bility. The Japanese patrol planes, still searching for any signs of an American naval force, missed most of the B-25's streaking in from the east. One of the Japanese pilots, however, did report sighting a twin-engine plane flying in the opposite direction but did not identify the type of plane. His headquarters assumed that he had sighted one of his own squadron mates.

A few miles off the coast, the clouds became scattered and then the sky cleared as the line of B-25's crossed the coastline and headed for their assigned targets. Nine of the planes streaked for targets in Tokyo, following Col. Doolittle. Lts. Travis Hoover and Bob Gray, flying the second and third planes, dropped their eggs on factories, a warehouse, a gas plant and the Tokyo dock area. Capt. Davy Jones hit a power plant and oil storage tanks. Lts. Ted Lawson and Dean Hallmark's bombs blasted a steel mill and a factory. Capt. Ed York, followed by Lts. Harold Watson and Dick Joyce, made direct hits on a power station, gas plant and a tank factory.

A flight of three planes led by Capt.

Ross Greening headed for the Yokohama docks. Greening's bombardier, Sgt. Bill Birch, triggered his bombs off on a refinery and an oil-tank farm. Lt. Bill Bower's bombs clobbered a dock area, as did the load from the plane piloted by Lt. Ed McElroy. McElroy's copilot, Lt. Dick Knobloch, later told interrogators that they had seen their bombs land squarely on a merchant ship which was being converted into an aircraft carrier.

THE TENTH PILOT assigned to bomb Tokyo was Lt. Everett W. Holstrom, whose equipment began malfunctioning from the moment of take-off. First the plane's gas tanks leaked, then Holstrom found that his magnetic compass was way off. To add to the crew's troubles, top gunner Cpl. Bert Jordan reported that the turret would not rotate and his guns would not fire. Holstrom's plane thus arrived south of his intended landfall point short of gas and with only the single .30 caliber machinegun in the nose for protection. Although he was fourth to leave the *Hornet*, he was the last to arrive in the Tokyo area and found himself flying upstream against all the others making their escape. Fighters that had been alerted by the arrival of the first planes were buzzing all over the city above the ack-ack.

As Holstrom turned to make an approach up Tokyo Bay, a half dozen Type 97 *Nate* fighters, determined to score a victory, pounced on the Mitchell from above. Tracers preceded them and looped all around the B-25 but without scoring a single hit. All Jordan could do in his upper turret was watch and pray. In the nose, Sgt. Bob Stephens waited with one hand on his .30 caliber and the other on the bomb salvo switch. Holstrom had given him orders that if they were attacked from above, Stephens was to dump their bombs. When Stephens heard Jordan yell over the intercom, "Fighters coming in from three o'clock high!" and saw the tracers streak by the nose, he pulled the salvo handle. As soon as Holstrom felt the plane lighten, he turned southward on the escape route and quickly outdistanced the enemy fighters.

South of Tokyo, three planes made landfall and headed for targets in Kobe and Nagoya. Maj. John Hilger's bombs smashed into an arsenal, a plane factory and an Army barracks. Don Smith's entire load was dropped on a steel plant. Bill Farrow, pilot of the last plane off the *Hornet*, decided to attack his secondary target, Nagoya, instead of the primary target in Osaka. His bombs blasted an oil-tank farm and an aircraft factory.

After all bombs were released, each

(Continued on page 48)

DOOLITTLE'S RAID ON TOKYO

(Continued from page 47)

plane dove to rooftop level and hedge-hopped out to sea, then southward until they cleared the island of Honshu. From there they turned westward toward the bases in China. There was one exception, however. Capt. Ed York found that his engines were burning an excessive amount of gasoline and he knew he could never make the Chinese coast. Instead, he decided to head for Vladivostok, only about 600 miles away. While the other planes were winging toward China, he landed safely at a Russian military airfield. Since the Soviet Union was officially neutral, York's crew was promptly interned and the B-25 confiscated. These five men spent the next 13 months in virtual captivity in European Russia until they eventually escaped into Iran.

The 15 planes streaking toward China roared along at wave-top level, but the good weather they had had over their target slowly disintegrated. The scattered clouds became broken, then overcast and the ceiling let down lower and lower. Mist and rain cut the visibility to less than a mile; headwinds developed and became strong and gusty. Darkness approached as most of the planes crossed the coast. Each pilot knew he was faced with a difficult decision when no signal could be received on the radio compass from any of the five fields. Not expecting the flyers until the next night, the Chinese hadn't turned the radio beacons on. The questions in each pilot's mind were the same: Should he climb above the weather and bail his crew out when their gas was gone or should he attempt a crash landing along the beach?

Jimmy Doolittle and the men in ten other planes elected to bail out into the wet blackness. One of them, Cpl. Leland Faktor, either struck something on the plane as he left or bailed out too low. His body was found the next morning by Chinese peasants. The others suffered no more than minor cuts and twisted ankles.

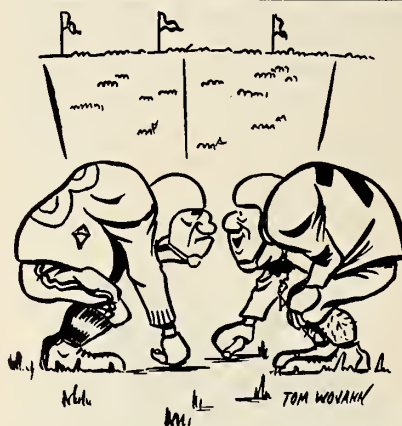
Four pilots decided to crash-land their aircraft. One pilot, Lt. Ted Lawson, and his co-pilot, Lt. Dean Davenport, were catapulted through the windshield still strapped in their seats when the B-25 hit the water. Both sustained serious injuries. Lawson, co-author of "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo," eventually had his leg amputated by "Doc" White, the only physician on the raid.

Another plane, piloted by Lt. Dean Hallmark, landed in the surf after the engines quit and two of his crew, Sgts. Don Fitzmaurice and Bill Dieter, were seriously injured. Both died later that night as they attempted to swim to the beach.

The other two crews of Lt. Travis

Hoover and Lt. Don Smith were luckier. Hoover landed in a rice paddy and Smith in the shallow surf only a few feet from a smooth beach. Not a single man on either crew suffered a scratch.

It took about two weeks to account for the 15 crews that had arrived in China. Each crew member tried to make his way through Japanese-held territory and most were successful with only a few narrow escapes. However, the crews of



"Have you tried those delicious, little, bite-size breakfast treats called 'Crispy Wispies'?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Dean Hallmark and Bill Farrow were not so lucky. Hallmark, with Lts. Chase Nielsen and Bob Meder, enlisted the aid of Chinese guerrillas to get them to friendly territory, but were apprehended by a Japanese patrol. Farrow's crew, consisting of Lts. Bob Hite and George Barr, Sgt. Harold Spatz and Cpl. Jacob DeShazer, were also rounded up by the Japanese.

IN CHUNGKING, Doolittle kept score on his men as they reported in. As soon as he learned that two crews were presumed captured, he tried to persuade the Chinese Army commander, Gen. Ku Chotung, to send troops after them, but to no avail. Doolittle offered ransom, but all the money in China could not have persuaded the Japanese to release their prize prisoners. The saddened Doolittle, feeling that he had failed miserably on his first combat mission because he had lost all of his planes, radioed Hap Arnold the facts as he knew them. Arnold ordered Doolittle home—not to give him a reprimand but to promote him from lieutenant colonel directly to brigadier general. In addition, President Roosevelt invited the surprised airman to the White House and presented him with the Medal of Honor.

The Tokyo raid exceeded the wildest hopes of those who had planned it. Allied spirits were lifted to the heights when the news was flashed around the world:

Tokyo Bombed! Doolittle Do'od It!

It was to be many months after the war, however, before anyone was to know the full impact of the Doolittle raid on Japanese morale. The Japanese militarists, bolstered by their many successes in the Pacific, considered the intrusion into their airspace the most serious blow they could imagine. Not only was there much damage to their war industry and loss of life in the bombing and fires that developed, but the lives of the Emperor and his family were endangered. The immediate reaction was to condemn the Americans for their "inhuman, insatiable, indiscriminate bombing attack" and seek revenge wherever possible. Thousands of Japanese troops were ordered into the Chinese countryside to seek evidence of the raiders' presence and punish anyone who might have helped them escape. Within the next three months, a quarter of a million Chinese soldiers and civilians were ruthlessly slain. Entire villages through which the Americans had passed were burned to the ground and their inhabitants slaughtered to the last child.

When the news was flashed to Tokyo that eight Americans had been captured, orders were issued to extract information from them immediately as to their take-off point, route of flight, number of planes, etc. The prisoners, thinking that they were going to be treated as prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention, soon learned how desperate were the enemy interrogators. Using the methods of the infamous Kempei Tai, they tortured the luckless prisoners for hours on end using the water cure, knee stretch and finger crushing methods, in addition to rifle butt beatings and frequent shin kicking. Put on a starvation diet, confined alone in tiny cells and denied the privilege of sleeping, each man was slowly reduced to an animal existence and almost to the point of insanity.

Between the time of their capture and August 15, the Japanese enacted an "Enemy Airmen's Act" to apply to all enemy airmen raiding Japanese territory, including the Doolittle raiders. The law stated that anyone who participated in the bombing or strafing of non-military targets would be sentenced to death. Japanese propagandists immediately accused the Americans of having bombed hospitals and schools instead of military targets to pave the way for the inevitable outcome of their trial.

A mock court-martial was held on August 28 and the eight airmen were declared guilty although they didn't know it. The entire proceedings were conducted in the Japanese language and none of the handcuffed Americans, including Dean Hallmark who lay on a stretcher in the courtroom due to the ravages of dysentery, knew what was

going on. Not only the verdict but their sentence had already been prescribed.

On October 15, five of the eight men were returned to the court-martial room from their solitary cells and informed in English that they had been found guilty of war crimes and had been sentenced to die. Before the men could recover from the shock, they were informed that their sentences had been commuted to life imprisonment "through the leniency of the Emperor himself" and that they would receive "special treatment." The special treatment meant a continuation of the starvation diet, solitary confinement and no hope of repatriation if there were ever an exchange of prisoners.



"Frankly, I can take this game or leave it."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Dean Hallmark, Bill Farrow and Harold Spatz, the missing three, had already learned their fate. They were executed that same day.

It was 40 months before the Allied world learned of the fate of the eight missing Tokyo raiders. On August 20, 1945, a six-man team of American OSS agents jumped into Peking and forced the release of Allied prisoners of war before the peace treaty was signed. Four of the men discovered in the solitary confinement wing of the military prison were Lieutenants Barr, Hite and Nielsen and Corporal DeShazer. Lt. Bob Meder had died of beri-beri in December 1943.

In the months following, American investigators collected all the evidence possible against the Japanese responsible for the death and ill treatment of the Doolittle prisoners. Four Japanese were eventually brought to trial. Three of them were sentenced to five years imprisonment and one, the lawyer who had acted as prosecutor, received nine years.

Officially, the case against the Japanese was closed, but it will never be

closed for the four raiders who survived capture. They will carry the scars on their bodies and minds for the rest of their lives. However, they harbor no resentment a quarter of a century after their one and only combat mission. One of them, Jacob DeShazer, became a minister and returned to Japan as a missionary in the very city he had bombed—Nagoya. Today, he has his own church in Salem, Ore., his home town. George Barr is now a management analyst for the U.S. Army at Rock Island, Ill. Bob Hite manages a hotel in Memphis, Tenn. Chase Nielsen, the only one of the four who remained in the Air Force after the war, retired after 20 years of service and is now a civilian employee with the Air Force at Hill Air Force Base, Utah.

THE SIGNIFICANCE of the Tokyo raid by the 16 B-25's has somehow been missed by military historians until now. It has been found that the Tokyo raid had actually caused the Japanese to abandon a strategy of land conquest through Ceylon, India and Australia, and shift to one of making the Pacific a Japanese lake. It was planned that first Midway, then Hawaii would be taken; landings were to be made in the Aleutians for later attacks against the continental United States. The Battle of Midway, which ended disastrously for the Japanese, resulted from this change of strategy. From that time on the Rising Sun began to sink.

The Doolittle raid had other, more subtle, results. Fearful of further attacks, fighter units had been withdrawn from the forward battle areas and stationed at strategic bases in the home islands. Anti-aircraft units were repositioned and Navy forces were redeployed eastward. Manpower that could have been used elsewhere was shifted to the homefront to prevent further surprise attacks.

There are 54 survivors of Doolittle's famous air mission still alive. Next April, they will meet as they have done for many years past and reminisce about the day they all became heroes. At a luncheon which no outsider may attend, Jimmy Doolittle will lift a silver goblet inscribed with his name aloft and propose a toast: "To those who gave their all in the success of our mission in 1942 and to those who have since joined them." The men who followed him on their day of destiny will answer: "To those who have gone."

Some day, like the Civil War veterans of yesteryear, these men will hold their last reunion and the group will be no more. However, the deed that united Jimmy Doolittle and his men in this exclusive military fraternity will remain etched on the pages of American history forever.

THE END

Shrinks Hemorrhoids New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch - Relieves Pain

For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain — without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all — results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne®)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

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POSTMASTER

HOW CHRISTMAS AND ITS CUSTOMS BEGAN

(Continued from page 28)

There is no way to tell whether the humble sprig really did have the sacred nature Frazer claimed for it. Yet it does seem to have been involved in the mid-winter ritual in some fashion. The ancient Druids worshipped it, and it, too, became incorporated in the Christian holiday of Christmas at an early date. The mistletoe became a popular token of "universal liberty"—interpreted as the masculine right to kiss any woman found underneath it. But it also enjoyed some high Church symbolism. As recently as the 18th century it was carried to the high altar of certain English cathedrals at Christmastime, and a public amnesty was proclaimed.

Gifts and greenery, feasts and bonfires, the cheering cup and the mistletoe kiss, and many other things that make up our Christmas thus can be traced into the time-misted past. Christmas is not one holiday but many, twined into one.

The true diversity of Christmas becomes apparent when we see how it is celebrated in other lands today. Our version of the holiday is very far from being the only one.

Cheery Santa Claus plays a major role in our celebration, but in the Netherlands and Belgium he has stolen the entire show. The real Santa Claus was St. Nicholas, a bishop of the third century who was famous for his unexpected gifts. He has become the personification of Christ-mas-giving in other lands. But in the Low Countries, where St. Nicholas is the patron saint of children, the gifts and festivities of our Christmas are features of his birthday—December 6. The merriment comes three weeks early there, and December 25 itself is a quiet religious holiday marked by church services and

small family gatherings. On the other hand, in Italy the time for gifts and fun is Twelfth Night, or Epiphany, on January 6; while the French observe many of the traditional Christmas customs on New Year's Day.

The name "Santa Claus" itself is an obvious variation of "Saint Nicholas." He has been known by many names in various European lands—Kris Kringle, Sonner Klas, Zemmiklas, Sunder Klaas. In Austria, as Niklo, he is sometimes thought to be accompanied by the Christ Child and a masked servant called Krampus or Klaubauf. Krampus is a terrible, frightening creature who takes away from old Niklo the burden sometimes borne by "St. Nick" elsewhere to see that children behave themselves. That leaves Niklo to be all good, giving gifts, while someone else does the punishing. Elsewhere, a fellow called Rumpantz or Ruprecht or Hans Trapp plays the frightening role of Krampus. In America, of course, Santa Claus punishes the naughty by withholding gifts—or at least threatens to. "You'd better watch out, you'd better not shout. . . ." etc.

The fat, jolly Santa Claus in the red suit that we know doesn't look like the bishop St. Nicholas. Our merry image of him was invented by the great 19th century American artist, Thomas Nast, who also has the Republican elephant, the Democrat donkey, the Tammany tiger and other enduring cartoon symbols to his credit.

One of the loveliest Christmas traditions of other lands is the Swedish ceremony of St. Lucy's Day, December 13. On this day, which ushers in the holiday season, young girls garbed in white robes



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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

go through each household early in the morning darkness. They wear wreaths of fir-tree twigs round their heads, and a crown of seven lighted candles. These youthful Nordic goddesses seem like creatures out of a dream as they enter the family bedrooms to serve coffee and saffron buns from three-legged copper bowls. For the next 12 days, the Swedes feast with gusto. The climax comes on Christmas Day, of course, with a vast meal in which—shades of the Saturnalia—the family servants sit at the table and their employers serve and clear the dishes.

In rural parts of Germany and Austria the custom of Christmas "Smacks" is not yet extinct. The villagers cut twigs of birch early in December, steeping them in water to force the buds. Tying them in bundles with red or green ribbons, they whip each other playfully with these boughs on the morning of St. Stephen's Day (December 26) and Holy Innocents' Day (December 28). In some villages, boughs of willow or fir are employed. The young men beat the girls, and the girls the young men, each in turn (and not too hard). The beaten reward the beaters with gifts of gingerbread and wine. A verse is chanted during the ceremonial thrashing, such as:

Fresh and green! Pretty and fine!
Gingerbread and brandy-wine!

This practice—known as "whipping with fresh green"—has no visible relation to Christian teaching, but it is true to the original liberal Church doctrine: if they like it, let them keep it for Christmas. Anthropologists believe that "Smacks" is a pure survival of a heathen midwinter observance. They suggest that by whipping one's friends and family with newly budded green boughs, one imparts the vigor and life of the buds on the bough to the victim—a rite of renewal and revitalization that springs from the more ancient motive of the winter festival.

The imagery of Christmas, to us, is a wintry one: evergreen trees against a carpet of white snow, the glistening holly berry, the roaring fire on the hearth, the rosy cheeks of the merry-makers. This is fine in northern lands, where it is easy to connect Christmas with the old winter solstice festival. However, when Christianity reached the lands below the equator it had to adapt to the hard facts of geography—for the order of the seasons is reversed down there, naturally.

What is the winter solstice for us is the summer solstice in Latin America. Christmas there is a midsummer fiesta—a time for picnics, street carnivals, fireworks and outdoor processions of priests. Everything is in flower, and winter's snows are only a hazy memory.

Curiously, the northern images of Christmas are filtering into these lands of a summertime December. Florists do a brisk business selling imported boughs of holly, spruce and pine; Christmas trees of northern-hemisphere origin find their way to Brazil, Venezuela and Argentina; artificial snow often bedecks the floats of the Christmas pageant, and even Santa Claus himself, with winter-red-dened cheeks and snow-white beard, now plays his part in the otherwise summery festivities.

Latin America has contributed one of its loveliest plants to our own yuletide—the poinsettia, a tree-like shrub in the tropics and a handsome potted plant here. Joel Roberts Poinsett, an American diplomat, brought it to the United States for the first time in 1829. The poinsettia's red-green color scheme makes it a natural for Christmas decoration.

The variety of ways that Christmas is celebrated tells us that its appeal must be universal. A feast of candles in Sweden, a time for putting out wooden shoes in the Netherlands, a season for summer picnics in Brazil, a salute to the blazing yule log in Germany, an interlude of tinsel and pleasure everywhere—Christmas calls to us to shrug off a year's burdens and a winter's chill and look to a new day.

To Christians, of course, there is a special meaning to the day, never to be forgotten even beneath the wrappings of secular traditions. It marks the time when a Child who was God was born to a virgin mother, a Child who would take upon Himself the sins of the world and go toward His destiny on the Cross on Calvary.

THOSE OF US who are not Christians cannot share fully in that aspect of the story of Christmas. Yet the festival of December 25 holds deep, perhaps unconscious meaning even to those for whom the story of the birth in the manger is no part of their religion. Hebrew or Moslem, Buddhist or Hindu, all can feel the spirit of Christmas in the generosity of giving, the exchange of greeting and song, the sense of life to be renewed—and wish that every day might have that spirit in full measure.

It has a powerful hold on the imagination. It melts the hearts of Scrooges. It inspires truces on far battlefields. It brings a momentary halt to the frictions of a harried world. It excites the world of childhood to transports of anticipation. By entwining a timeless tale of stars and shepherds, myrrh and incense, Mother and Child, with ancient seasonal traditions that rise from a fundamental need of the winter-weary world, it has transcended Christianity itself to speak to people of all faiths.

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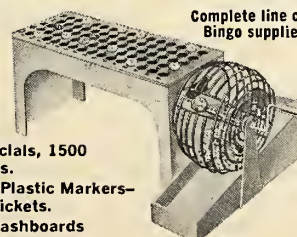
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ship. The "ammunition" used would travel at 186,282 miles per second, and do so in a perfectly straight line, unaffected by wind, temperature, the rotation of the earth, the effect of gravity or any of the other items that make the precise aiming of material weapons so difficult.

The death ray has its limitations as a long-distance weapon. It can be weakened and absorbed or scattered by clouds, mist, smoke and dust. Furthermore, its straight-line path would not follow the curve of the earth so that it could not be aimed at anything beyond the horizon without bouncing it off a precisely positioned mirror.

IF ONE LOOKS through the crystal ball into the future, however, there arises the spectre of the use of such a death ray in space. In the vacuum beyond the atmosphere, there is no cloud, mist or dust to interfere and no horizon to set bounds. Will mankind, a few generations hence, see space battles in which rocketships will flash laser beams at each other—with a momentary contact meaning a puncture?

Such laser beams would require vast amounts of energy, but lasers are now being developed which derive their energy from sunlight. Out in space, the lasers might be powered without limit by the ever-present, never-shrouded sun.

But let us hope society advances to the point where such weapons, large or small, are never needed or used. There are sufficient peace-time uses to keep the laser beam busy.

Today, we simply cannot imagine what the laser will be doing when it has had as much time to develop as the airplane, the rocket or the internal combustion engine.

Maiman's ruby laser was interesting. Everyone who understood it knew right off that all the fantastic things envisioned for it, and many more besides, were *theoretically* possible. But the early working models required elaborate and costly power sources from which you didn't get your money's worth. High energy could only be delivered in short bursts. Continuous beams were weak and inefficient.

These drawbacks (and costs) are still among the main headaches. But even though we can't yet drill a hole in the moon with a flick of a switch, the laser has come along rapidly. In fact, things are happening faster than laser men themselves can follow.

It wasn't long ago that a science magazine reported that a convention of scientists had met in California to try to push the discovery of a way to use chemical energy to power a laser instead of some form of electrical energy. The editors promptly got a letter from some re-

searchers who hadn't heard of the convention, but who had already produced chemical energy for the laser in a limited way.

Maiman's ruby gave a flick, not a beam. Very quickly other suitable substances were found, and continuous but weak beams were produced. It was in 1965 that the carbon-dioxide laser came on the scene, and it is already commercially available, with a ten-fold increase in efficiency over the best earlier model. It is considered to be the breakthrough to a continuous beam that is not only interesting but usefully powerful. The most potent commercial beam right now is Raytheon's 500-watt job.

The big communications companies make some gloomy remarks at times about the laser as a way of sending messages on earth profitably. Only if they can actually get the huge volume of commercial messages that a laser beam *can* carry might the cost be justified, they say. And the interference of clouds and dust in our atmosphere isn't an attractive prospect to them. "Will send your messages as soon as the fog lifts" sounds more like yesterday than tomorrow. Amidst this gloom their labs nevertheless step up the pace of classified work on lasers for communications. Maybe they can get the volume of business to justify the cost. Maybe they can cut the cost down. Maybe they are looking out into space.

POSSIBLE ATMOSPHERIC interference would not apply to space. Spaceships and space stations could communicate with each other, and also with stations on airless worlds like the moon, by messages carried on laser beams.

It may well be that when the space age reaches maturity a truly enormous load of information will be carried by laser beams interlacing space between the various human outposts. It is very likely that it will then be maintained that space exploration could never have progressed beyond the most primitive hit-and-miss stage without the laser.

How has man been able to defy all previous experience and make orderly light out of the disorderly light that nature provides? Part of the answer can be put in fairly simple terms—that part that deals with sorting it out into one tight beam. It is quite clever.

Molecules inside a "tube" (it can be a solid like Mr. Maiman's ruby bar) are excited by pumped-in energy to emit light which is random in direction. Most of the light escapes through the sides of the tube just at first. Two facing mirrors at each end of the tube catch any of this light that happens to hit them head on. The mirrors "capture" such light, causing it to bounce back and forth in a

single straight line between them, and producing more light to join it. Soon all the light in the tube is marching back and forth in the same direction.

One of the mirrors has a small, *partly* transparent "thin spot" in it. It reflects weak light back to the other mirror. But light of a certain high intensity will pass through it. Just as soon as the straightened-out light in the "mirror trap" has been pumped to a high enough intensity, it passes out through the "thin spot." And there's your one-direction, one-intensity laser beam, carrying with it in pinpoint concentration the bulk of the energy man keeps pumping into the tube. Neat?

OF COURSE, that's a terribly oversimplified description. It even skips the very important matter of the light all being of one wave length. Let's just say that molecules of *certain* pure materials, excited in *certain* ways, *will* emit light of just one wave length, but normally going every which way and at all sorts of intensity levels. When such light is stopped by a similar molecule it may cause it to emit light of the same wave length and same direction—and *stepped up in intensity*. Your editor looked at an eight-page description of how *that* happens—and told me to skip it. He said it was for a group of readers with graduate degrees in physics. But it *does* happen, and that's the heart of the phenomenon that Mr. Maiman first converted to use with his ruby bar and trick mirrors.

I'd like to let it go at that, but someone will want *some* explanation of how light can be said to travel inside a solid bar. There are no *rays* of the kind you are used to running the length of the bar. But true light bumps from molecule to molecule, in millions of little relays, each molecule absorbing light on one side and emitting its own out the other, which—as we have noted—may actually increase in intensity as long as the human pumping-in of energy continues. There being nothing but transparent air in the way of the beam that comes out the end, it now proceeds in the more familiar form of a perfectly straight ray. It may continue through all space unless it hits a detached retina to weld, a diamond to drill, a James Bond to slice or some such. Or man may interpose something in its path that simply changes it without stopping it, to go the rest of its way with coded messages or pictures in its altered wave pattern.

Back in 1953, Charles H. Townes first applied this idea to the invisible radio-type microwaves, and it was called Microwave Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. Its initials are m-a-s-e-r. Townes' maser was so important to science that it won him the Nobel Prize for Physics (shared with two

Soviet scientists who'd worked the maser out in theory).

When Maiman did the same thing with light in Hughes Aircraft's research labs in 1960, he was following up on a suggestion of Townes in 1958 that the maser could very well be applied to light as well as microwaves. Maiman's success became Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation, or l-a-s-e-r.

One of the recent, astonishing applications of the laser involves photography, without a camera or lens. The pictures, when viewed, recreate the original scene in the most three-dimensional fashion ever achieved. The pictures are called "holograms." If you move your head around while looking at a single hologram, the objects in the picture will appear to change their positions just as they would in real life. Put something (maybe a box of paper clips) on your desk or table. Beyond it, and to the left, put something else—maybe a pen. Now move your head to the right and the pen will appear to pass behind the box of paper clips. And that's what will happen if you look at a hologram of the same scene and move your head to the right.

TO MAKE A HOLOGRAM of the desk scene that we have chosen for a sample subject, bare film faces the scene. Part of a pure laser beam is flashed on the film. The rest of it, deflected by a mirror, is flashed on the desk scene.

The film records the microscopic wave pattern of both the "pure" light and the light reflected from the scene. The reflected light hits the film in disorder, as a result of bouncing from the surface of the paper clips, pen, etc. On the film it lays an "interference pattern" over the "pure pattern."

The developed film no more looks like a picture than a phonograph record looks like music. To view it, light (originally laser light, but recent developments permit using ordinary light) is shone through one side. When you look through the film at the viewing light, the interference pattern is projected to your eyes. This is not a fixed picture on paper. It only becomes a picture in your head or when photographed by an ordinary camera. It is a reconstruction in air of the wave pattern of the actual light that was reflected from the desk when the picture was taken. Since it is that, your eyes react to it as they would react to the original scene. It is just as three-dimensional as the original. It will change in perspective according to how you view it exactly as the original scene would, because it is a faithful duplication of the original light.

The hologram is even more remarkable than that. You can interpose a frosted glass (or other partly transparent thing) when taking the picture. It will com-

pletely blur the image. But if you interpose the same frosted glass again when viewing, its blurring effect is canceled out. So the hologram offers the possibility of secret photography which can't be seen unless the party who views it has the same frosted glass.

You can shoot many separate pictures on the same piece of film by slightly rotating the film each time. As long as you make the same changes when viewing, you can then see the many different pictures separately. A crude movie of a man walking has been made in a series of pictures on one piece of film, with quick angle changes between shots. It is seen as a movie when the same quick angle changes are made when viewing. So far this is a stunt rather than an improvement over existing movies. But what a remarkable stunt!

THE HOLOGRAM was figured out in theory years ago, but a working model awaited the discovery of a pure light whose interference pattern would *only* represent what the subject to be photographed did to the light that hit it. Ordinary light is loaded with its own interference patterns which are virtually impossible to unscramble.

There is an outside chance that an X-ray laser beam may be developed which might let a doctor look at a hologram of part of your insides, and by changing

his angle of view get a three-dimensional look at it. That would be the most informative X ray yet conceived.

A hologram can be made of a very quickly moving object or just a briefly existing one, and it then provides a permanent image that can be studied to much better effect than a mere photograph can. Holography gives much finer detail, too, and scientists are looking forward to a time when holographic microscopy will introduce us to the world of the tiny with a new clarity.

And a little further out into the wide blue comes the thought that perhaps such laser photography can be perfected to the point where a complete 3-D image can be formed and the process built into a television set.

Will the day come when we will no longer have to content ourselves with a two-dimensional television screen marked out in course lines of light and dark, but will see a true and perfect three-dimensional color representation?

There's just no telling what laser beams may do next. In some future Miss America contest will the girls parade through a cube in our living rooms in three dimensions? To be sure, the girls will be images only, nothing more than focused, impalpable rays of light. They won't be *real* girls. Even so, how nice it would be! What a pity we must wait!

THE END

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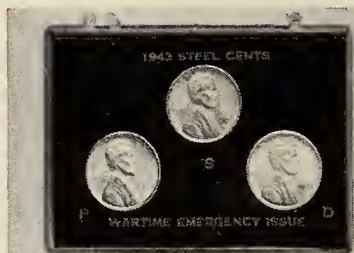
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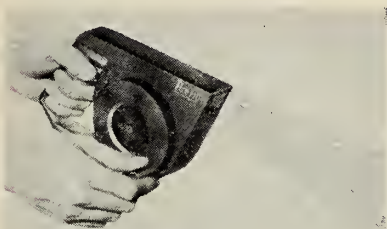
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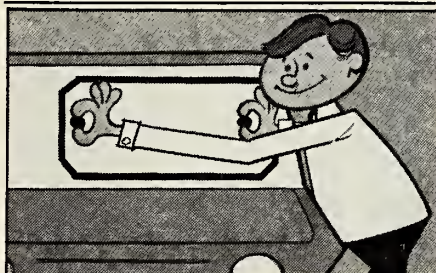
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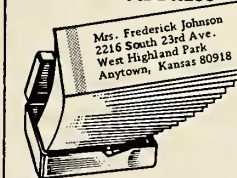
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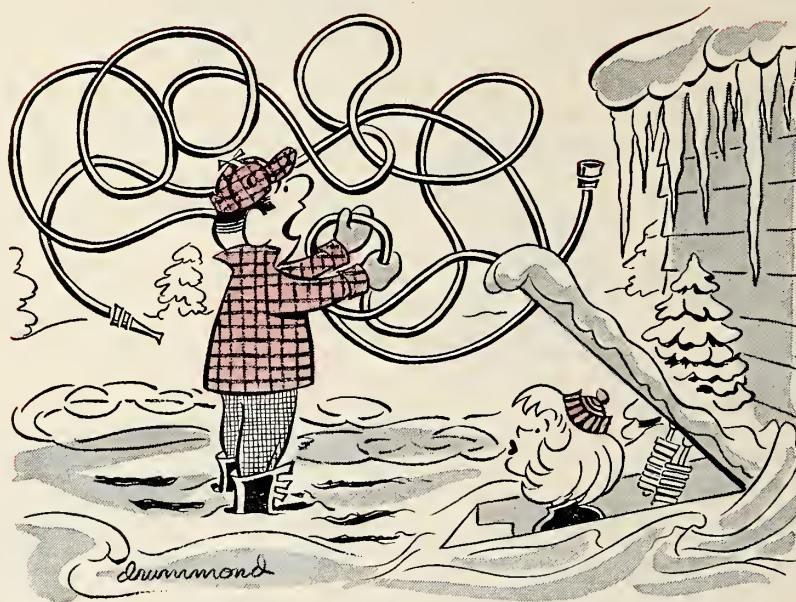
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PARTING SHOTS



"I guess we should have put the hose away sooner this season."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

LIAR'S CLUB CANDIDATES

Two farmers were always bragging to one another about the fine crops they could raise. One day one farmer told his son to "go over to Sam's place and ask him if I can borrow his crosscut saw. If he asks, tell him we need it to cut a watermelon."

Within a short time the son returned with this news: "Sam says he can't let you have the saw until this afternoon. He's only halfway through a carrot."

HERM ALBRIGHT

INTEMPERATE QUESTIONER

A local man was lecturing on the virtues of temperance, but because of his red nose and face his talk was not very convincing. Toward the close of his talk, he assumed a pious demeanor, and said, "I have lived in this city all my life, and I am proud to say that I have never been in one saloon."

From the back of the hall came a voice: "Which one is that?"

AL SPONG

NAME OF THE GAME

The tennis match was just over and a latecomer, addressing the general assembly, asked, "Whose game?"

A sweet young thing sitting near by said shyly, "I am."

NICK KOZMENIUK

CHOICE—NOT CHANCE

A widowed grandfather in his seventies announced to his family that he was going to marry a young girl in her twenties.

"Why did you pick such a young wife?" everyone in his family asked.

"Well," the old man confessed, "I decided I'd rather smell perfume than linament."

GILES H. RUNYON

WE'LL MEET HIM HALFWAY

This guy is one of those comic blokes
Who pulls the corniest slapstick jokes
That anyone could collect;
But he considers himself a wit,
And to be fair we gotta admit
He's fifty percent correct.

BERTON BRALEY

WOULDN'T YOU KNOW?

Life seems to be arranged so that, when
you run into someone you should know,
you're usually with someone you
shouldn't.

F. O. WALSH

PILL FOOLISH, PACKAGE WISE

Potato chips and packaged pies,
Salami, cola, these comprise
His lunch; he must economize.
Heartburn foolish, wallet wise—
His savings vanish when he buys
The pills he needs to neutralize.

LUANA SHUMWAY

FACTORY REJECT

No matter how sweet and pretty is the
tomato, if the boss doesn't like her, he
cans her.

JAMES EARLE BUTLER

ROCK BOTTOM

I took up horseback riding
And found, to my remorse,
It's not the riding that is hard—
It is the hay-stuffed horse!

MARY HALL

LOUD TALE

The first six months of a baby's life is
likely to be a lung story.

D. O. FLYNN

TURNABOUT

He admires the bare fashions
On others with a passion,
But when I threaten to uncover,
He snaps, "You can't. You're a Mother."

MILLIE WERTHEIM



"Would you believe I'm expecting delivery
on an air conditioner?"

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A painting of a man in a red jacket and hat standing in a desert landscape with a dog, next to a large pack of Camel Filters cigarettes. The man is looking towards the right, and the dog is standing next to him. The background shows a sunset or sunrise over a desert with rocky hills. The cigarette pack is white with a red band and a brown base. It features the Camel logo and the text "CAMEL FILTER CIGARETTES" and "Famous Camel Quality!".

This man was born rich—rich in his love of the great outdoors. And in a completely different way, Camel Filters were born rich—rich in that great Camel heritage of real taste and quality.

20 CLASS A CIGARETTES

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